

M

mada 3 – kinds of intoxication. ↑ **Mada S**, A 3.39, SD 42.13. ↑ **Sukhumāla S** (A 3.38), SD 1.11 (3.2).

↑ (**Paribbājaka**) **Māgandhiya** (M 75,10), SD 31.5.

magga (1) – (spiritual) path (to awakening or nirvana) ↑ ariya aṭṭhaṅgika magga.

5 ways of entering ~ ↑ **Vimutt'āyatana S** (A 5.26), SD 3.2(5.2).

magga (2) – the path (stages) of noble sainthood ↑ ariya puggala.

Often referred to as “paths and fruits” ↑ magga, -phala.

magga 3 – practice paths ↑ paṭipadā 3.

magga 4 – path (sainthood) ariya 4.

maggāmagga kathā – “talk on what is and what is not the path” ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,2-11), SD 1.8.

magga,phala – “path(s) and fruit(s),” viz, the 4 saints of the path (*magga*) and the respective fruitions (*phala*) ↑ ariya 8.

Māgha Pūja – Sangha day ↑ SD 16.1 (5) ↑ Visākha Pūjā.

mahā & cūḷa in sutta titles ↑ **Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22, M 10), SD 13.1 (2).

Topic, ~ qualifying ↑ **Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S** (M 123), SD 4.16.

mahā bhūta 3

mahā bhūta 4 – (*cattāro mahā, bhūtā*) the 4 great or primary elements:

1. earth element (*paṭhavī, dhātu*), solidity or extension;
2. water element (*āpo, dhātu*), fluidity or cohesiveness;
3. fire (*tejo, dhātu*), heat, incl decay.
4. wind (or air) (*vāyo, dhātu*), motion and pressure.

One should understand each according to reality and right wisdom, “This does not belong to me; this I am not; this is not my self.” (M 28,6-22), SD 6.16.

↑ **Mahā Rāhu'ovāda S** (M 11.8-11, with §12 on “space”), SD 3.11.

↑ **Mahā Hatthi, pādōpama S** (M 28.6) (SD 6.16).

Derived elements ↑ upādāya, rūpa.

mahā bhūta, rūpa or *bhūta, rūpa*, primary elements.

↑ mahā, bhūta 3. ↑ mahā, bhūta 4.

Mahā, brahmā – Great Brahma

mahā, dhātu – cease without remainder ↑ **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,67.2-84), SD 1.7.

mahā, janapada 16 – the great states, ie the 16 great states (soḷasa ~) of ancient India. ↑ SD 4.18 App ↑ SD 9 (16): map (16.3) → **Mahā Assa, pura S** (M 39) @ SD 10.13 (1) ↑ (**Tad-ah'**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,-18), SD 4.18 & App.

mahā, niraya ↑ niraya.

mahā'padesa 4 – the great criteria in Dharma and in Vinaya ↑ **Mahā'padesa S** (A 4.180), SD 9 (2.2) + SD 3.1 ↑ SD 9 (11.1) ↑ SD 46.12 (2.2).

Dharma ↑ SD 9 (11.2.4)

Vinaya ↑ SD 9 (11.2)

mahā, parinibbāna – the great passing away (of the Buddha) ↑ D 19.

Last moments ↑ SD 48.2 (3.7).

mahā, purisa lakkhaṇa – the marks of the great man, 80 in number ↑ SD 36.9 (3 +4).

mahā, purisa vitakka – the thoughts of a great man. *** (D 34; A 8.30).

Mahā, sammata – the Great Elect (the first king) ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27,21), SD 2.19.

mah'attā – great self ↑ mah'attā & app'ātumā. attā

mah'attā & app'ātumā – great self & small self: 2

kinds of person in terms of mental development:

1. one with small self (*appa'ātumā*), spiritually undeveloped, and
2. one with great self (*mah'attā*), one spiritual developed who attain dhyana;

↑ **Loṇa, phala S** (A 3.99) SD 3.5.

One can transform one's “small” self into a “great” self through such practices as the cultivation of lovingkindness (*mettā*) or of mindfulness (*sati*) ↑ A 3,99 (SD 3.5). ↑ Kamma: mettā.

majjhima padesa – the Middle Country (the holy land of the Buddha) ↑ SD 49.6b (2.1.2).

majjhima paṭipadā – the middle way = noble eight-fold path (↑ ariya, magga) ↑ **Dhamma, cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11) + SD 1.1 (3) ↑ **Araṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 139,4) SD 7.8 ↑ **Rasiya Gāmaṇi S** (S 42.12,4) SD 91.3. → **Dhamma, dāyāda S** (M 3,8) SD 2.18. ↑ SD 1.1 (3).

→ ariya aṭṭhaṅgika magga.

Discovering the ~ ↑ **Mahā Saccaka S** (M 36,31-33) SD 1.12 = SD 49.4.

= dependent arising, see foll examples:

- Avoiding the extreme of eternalist view and annihilationist view ↑ anta 2 (2) – and keeping to ~ (= dependent arising ↑ paṭicca samuppāda) ↑ (**Pabbajjā**) **Acela(ka) Kassapa S** (S 12.17) SD 18.5. → anta 2 (1).
- Avoiding the 2 extremes of indulgence and of burning ↑ anta 2 (3) – and keeping to ~ (= dependent arising ↑ paṭicca samuppāda): these are the 3 “ways”

↑paṭipadā 3 ↑**Acelaka Paṭipadā Suttas 1 & 2** (A 3.151 + 152).

- Avoiding the 3 extremes of “all exists” and of “nothing exists” ↑anta 2 (4) – and keeping to ~ (= dependent arising ↑paṭicca samuppāda), ↑(**Sabba**) **Jāṇussoṇī S** (S 12.47) SD 68.6 ↑**Kaccāna, gotta S** (S 12.15) SD 6.13.

- Avoiding the 2 extremes: the doer is the same one who feels the fruit + the doer and the one who feels the fruit are different ↑anta 2 (5) – and keeping to ~ (= dependent arising ↑paṭicca samuppāda): ↑**Aññātara Brāhmaṇa S** (S 12.46) SD 83.9.

māna – conceit, 3 kinds ↑(**Māna**) **Soṇa S** (S 22.49), SD 31.13. Giving them up ↑(**Tisso**) **Vidhā S** (S 45.162), SD 84.4 (by the path ↑magga), ↑(**Pahīna**) **Vidha S** (S 46.41) (by 7 awakening-factors ↑bojjhaṅga) SD 19.2a.

Measure and power ↑SD 3.14 (4+10).

manāpāmanāpa = *manāpa* + *amanāpa*, “agreeable and disagreeable (contacts).”

“Neutral feeling” as being both agreeable and disagreeable or “mixed” reactions ↑**Indriya Bhāvanā S** (M 152,4 & passim), SD 17.13.

As simply meaning the 2 kinds of feelings (agreeable and disagreeable) ↑**Mahā Rāhu’ovāda S** (M 62,13-17), SD 3.11.

maṁsa, cakkhu – the “physical eye.” one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5.

Manāpa, kāyika devas - 8 qualities of women re-born amongst ~ ↑women sv.

manasikāra – attention, attending to, adverting.

(1) (psych) attention ↑samannāhāra.

(2) ↑**yoniso** ~ wise attention

maṇava – (brhamin) youth, Vedic student.

On various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

maññanā – conception, cinceiving ↑**Mūla, pariyāya S** (M 1,3) n, SD 11.9 ↑**Ejā S 1** (S 35.90), SD 29.10 (3) ↑SD 31.10 (2.6) ↑SD 43.3 (4.2.3.5).

mano citta viññāṇa – the mind ↑citta mano viññāṇa

mano, bhāvanīyā or – **bhāvanīya** – “worthy of esteem,” often said of the great elders of the Buddha’s community ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,1.2), SD 1.4.

mano, dhātu – mind-element *** BDict

mano, kamma – mental action ↑kamma 3

mano, maya kāya – mind-made body. ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2, ***), SD 8.10 = **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,53.2-54), SD 1.7.

manôpavicāra 18 – the 18 mental investigation(s)

↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,7), SD 4.17.

mano, viññāṇa, dhātu – mind-consciousness element *** BDict

mansion pericope(s)

Brief ~ ↑**Mahā Sakuludāyi S** (M 77,32.3), SD 49.5.

Fuller ~ ↑**Mahā Sīhanāda S** (M 12,41) n, SD 49.1.

Fullest ~ ↑(**Hatthaka**) **Ālavaka S** (A 3.34,7), SD 4.8.

mantras, why we forget ↑nīvaraṇa.

Māra – “death,” badness personified ↑**Māra** SD 61.8.

↑**Mahā Parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.4), SD 9. ↑**Māra Tajjanīya S** (M 50), SD 36.4 (2.3).

Distracts the Bodhisattva before his awakening

↑(BA 8)***

Prevents Nigrodha etc from converting ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,24), SD 1.4.

Māra 5 – 5 kinds of Māra: ***

maraṇa – death.

Dying ↑**Is rebirth immediate**, SD 2.17 (9.3).

Fear of ~ ↑**maraṇa bhaya**.

maraṇa bhaya – fear of death: one of 5 fears ↑**bhaya 5**. ↑**Saṅgaha bala S** (A 9.5), SD 2.21 (3.4).

maraṇa, sati – mindfulness of death. ↑SD 3.8 (5+6).

marriages, case studies ↑SD 3.8.

master-minder - ↑**vasī vitakka, pariyāya, pathesu**.

māṭikā – “matrix, matrices,” ie (doctrinal) summaries.

materiality ↑form

me ↑I, me. mine

meaning - 2 levels of ~ ↑**Neyy’attha Nīt’attha S** (A 2.3.5+6) @ SD 2.6b (1).

meaning and purpose of life ↑SD 1.1 (4.0)

measure ↑māna.

measure not others - ↑**Miga, sālā S** (A 6.44), SD 3.2(6).

meat-eating ↑vegetarianism.

meat, piece of – parable for avoiding sensual desire

↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5), SD 3.13.

medicine ↑SD 1.1 (5.3).

meditate ↑jhāyati. ↑bhāveti.

Meditate! (imperative) ↑jhāyatha.

Meditate: pejorative ↑jhāyati pajjhayati nijjhāyati apajjhāyati.

meditation ↑bhāvanā; comy ↑kammaṭṭhāna.

Feeling ↑meditation.

Renunciation, ~ as ↑**Hāliddakāni S 1** (S 22.3), SD 10.12.

↑**Sexuality**, SD 31.7 (1.6.2) ↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (14.7).

Thinking does not occur in ~ ↑jhāna: thoughts do not occur in ~.

meditation methods 40 ↑App 3 →*Bhāvanā* @ SD 15.1 (Fig 8.1).

Kasina ↑SD 49.5b (1).

meditation places - conducive to meditation

↑**Mahā Assa, pura S** (M 39,12) n, SD 10.13.

↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,67), SD 8.10. Oldest refs

↑**Ariya, pariyesanā S** (M 26,17), SD 1.11. \ ↑(**Deva**)

Saṅgārava S (M 100,13), SD 10.9 ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58, -10.6), SD 4.11.

meditation problems →bhāvanā

Drowsiness: 8 methods of overcoming ~ ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58,1.4-9), SD 4.11.

Fatigue & torpor ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58) & SD 4.11 (1).

meditation, suitable places ↑meditation places.

meditators and scholars dispute ↑(**Dullābha**)

Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46), SD 4.6.

memes ↑**Memes**, SD 26.3.

mere talker - ↑vacī, parama.

metaphor *** ↑SD 36.9 (4.5.1, 4.6.1) ↑SD 40a.14 (3.1.5).

On pun & allegory ↑SD 10.6 (4).

mental health ↑Is there a soul? SD 2.16 (19.1).

mental hindrance(s) ↑pañca nīvaraṇa.

mental investigation(s) ↑manōpavicāra 18.

mental process ↑citta, vithī

mental slavery ↑slavery, mental

mettā - (*angl* metta) ↓lovingkindness, unconditional love, divine love.

11 benefits ↑mettānisamsā 11

how to cultivate ~ ↑mettā, bhāvanā.

without dhyana? ↑SD 4.9 (3).

limits karma ↑SD 2.10 (2) ↑pamāṇa, kata kamma.

↓**Karaja, kāya Brahma, vihāra S** (A 10.208) + SD 2.10 (1+2). ↑SD 3.9 (7.2.3).

lovingkind & lovingkindness as terms ↑SD 26.11 (3.3.1.5) ↑SD 38.5 (1.1.3).

meritorious ↑(**Puñña**) **Mettā S** (A 7.58a), SD 2.11a.

↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22), SD 2.11b.

pretas: how ~ helps them ↑SD 2.7 (4.2).

moment's practice of ~ ↑**Cūl'accharā S** (A 1.6.3-5), SD 2/13. ↑**Okkha S** (S 20.4), SD 2.14.

radiant ↑**Cūl'accharā S** (A 2.6,3-5) + SD 2.13 Intro.

helps moral virtue (↑sīla) ↑***

unconditional love ↑SD 3.14 (13).

mettā bhāvanā - cultivation of lovingkindness

↑**Karaṇīya Metta S** & SD 38.3 (6).

mettānisamsā 11 - 11 benefits of cultivating loving-kindness ↑(**Ekā, dasa**) **Mettānisamsā S** (A 11.16), SD 2.15. →mettā

micchā, diṭṭhi - wrong view ↑SD 40a.1 (5.1.2).

↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,22-24), SD 8. (4) Ajita

Kesakambalī ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,23).

Famous teachers can have ~ ↑(**Ahitāya**) **Thera S** (A 5.88), SD 40a.16 & SD 1.3 (2.1).

Hell or the animal world ↑D 10,2.33.2, SD 40.13;

↑**Lohicca S** (D 12,10 etc) + SD 34.8 (3); ↑M 57,3 + SD 23.11 (5.1.3).

Karma (wrong views) ↑kamma: wrong views.

Karma rejected ↑akiriya, vāda.

→micchā, diṭṭhi 4.

No fruit of action ↑**Karota S** (S 24.6), SD 23.10.

No next world ↑**Brahma, jāla S** (D 1), SD 25.1(VII).

No recluses or brahmins...proclaim them ↑**Pāyāsi S** (D 23.2/2:316), SD 39.4 (brief).

No spontaneously born beings *opapātika*,

↑**Mahāli S** (D ***1:27, 156).

Nothing given ... ↑**N'atthi S** (S 24.5), SD 65.1.

Puraṇa Kassapa ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,16), SD 8.10 ↑**Karota S** (S 24.6), SD 23.10.

Sexuality ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,2), SD 3.13.

micchā, diṭṭhi 4 - 4 wrong views.

Karma ↑**Mahā Kamma Vibhaṅga S** (M 136,9-16), SD 4.16.

Rebirth as animals or in hells ↑(**Sāla, vatikā**)

Lohicca S (D 12,10), SD 34.8.

middle aged monk ↑thera.

middle way ↑majjhima paṭipada.

mind ***

→mano citta viññāna

mindfulness and full awareness ↑sati sampajañña

mind-made -

everything ~? ↑SD 40a.1 (15).

reflecting ~during meditation ↑**Aṭṭhaka, nāgara S** (M 52,4.3 etc), SD 41.2.

mind-made body ↑mano, maya kāya

mind-reading ↑ādesana, pāṭihāriya.

↑ceto, pariya, ñāṇa.

Unable to read others' mind, read your own ↑***

mine ↑I, me, mine

ministering to the sick ↑sick: ministering to the ~

miracles *** ↑SD 1.7 (3) ↑SD 27.5a.

On the Buddha's attitude towards miracles

↑pāṭihāriya.

mirror - (P ↑ādāsa)

parable ↑ **Amba,laṭṭhikā Rāhol'ovāda S** (M 61,8), SD 3.10.

misrepresenting the Buddha ↑ **Alagaddūpana S** (M 22,37-39), SD 3.13.

missing section(s) in suttas. ↑ **Kara,ja,kāya Brahma,vihāra S** (A 10.208), where passage on ↑ **akusala kamma,patha** seems to be missing ↑ SD 2.10 (4) ↑ SD 3.9 (7.3.2).

missiology ↑ **Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,23), SD 1.4 (2) ↑ **Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16) @ SD 9 App 1 (1) ↑ **Wanderers of today**, SD 24.6b (3) ↑ **The great commission**, SD 11.2 (6).

moderate eating – ↑ **bhojane mattaññūtā**.

modes of progress 4 ↑ **paṭipadā 4**.

mogha,purisa – hollow man ↑ **Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,24.2), SD 1.4. ↑ **Alagaddūpana S** (M 22,6), SD 3.13.

moha – delusion ↑ **akusala mūla 3**.

molestation

child molestation by Catholic clergy ↑ SD 17.3 (2.3).

moment – sainthood is *not* just moment ↑ (**Hatthi,gāmika**) **Ugga S** (A 8.22,10) + SD 45.15 (3.2.2).

the moment to pull a cow's udder teat → **gadduha-na,matta**

monastery ↑ **ārāma**

money

Abuse of wealth ↑ **Wealth**

Ancient India ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (1).

Gold and silver ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.21-23.

Monastics & ~ ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19-23.

Rules ↑ **Vinaya** (below)

Vinaya rules regarding ~ ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.21-23.

monk ↑ **bhikkhu** → **thera**. probationary ~ ↑ **bhikkhu parivāsa**.

“A monk”: representing a **meditator** ↑ **Satipaṭṭhāna Ss**, SD 13.1 (3.1.1).

“A monk”: representing the **morally virtuous** ↑ SD 47.4(1.1.2).

(Voc) Representing any listener ↑ SD 46.18 (2.1.3.2)

monkhood ↑ **bhikkhu,bhāva**.

monks 5 ↑ **pañca,vaggiya**

moral fear **ottappa** ↑ **hiri,ottappa**

moral shame **hiri** ↑ **hiri,ottappa**

moral virtue, accomplishment in ↑ **sīla sampadā**

mortification 4 kinds of person in terms of torture or mortification (painful practices) ↑ **tapanīya puggala**

motives 4 ↑ **ṭhāna 4**.

mridanga (A) – mutiṅga, a drum ↑ **Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 2,92), SD 8.10 ↑ **Āṇi S** (S 20.7,2), SD 11.13.

mūla 3 – the 3 roots. → **mūla 6**.

Unwholesome roots ↑ **akusala mūla**.

Wholesome roots ↑ **kusala mūla**.

mūla 6 – the 6 roots = 2 wholesome ~ (↑ **kusala,mūla**) + 3 unwholesome (↑ **akusala.mūla**) ↑ (**Kamma**) **Nidāna S** (A 3.33) @ SD 4.14 (1).

multiple vocative – ↑ SD 13.1 (3.1.1.4).

muni – (silent) sage ↑ SD 44.1 (1.4.1), ↑ SD 40a.1 (1.3.1).

muni santa – sage at peace ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,30-32), SD 4.17.

“My body may be sick but my mind will not be sick” ↑ **Nakula,pitā S** (S 22.1), SD 5.1 (1.5).

myrobalan – a medicinal fruit ↑ **haritakī**.

mythology, Buddhist ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27) SD 2.19 (1).

Hell ~ development ↑ SD 2.23 (2.3).

Yāma myth ↑ SD 2.23 (1.2).

N

naked asectic – ↑acela, acelaka.

nāma – “name,” mind, mentality; generally refers collectively to the 4 mental aggregates (*arūpino khandha*):

1. feeling ↑vedanā,
2. perception ↑saññā,
3. mental formations ↑saṅkhāra, and
4. consciousness ↑viññāṇa.

As the 4th link ↑nāma,rūpa of dependent arising (↑paṭicca samuppāda), however, it applies only to karma-resultant (*vipāka*) feeling and perception and a few karma-resultant functions inseparable from any consciousness.

nāma,rūpa – name-and-form.

In *khandha* ↑SD 17.2a (12).

In *paṭicca,samuppāda* ↑(**Paṭicca,samuppāda**)

Vibhaṅga S (S 12.2,11) n, SD 5.15.

namo tassa bhagavato arahato sammā,- sambuddhassa – “Homage to him the Blessed One [the Lord], the arhat [worthy one], the fully self-awakened one.”

↑**Cūḷa Hatthi,padōpama S** (M 27,8) SD 40.5 (Jāṇussoṇi)

↑(**Deva**) **Saṅgārava S** (M 100,2) + SD 10.9 (1.2).

↑**Dhanañjanī S** (S 7.1) SD 45.5 (brahminee Dhanañjanī).

Refuge-going ↑SD 43.4 (5.6.1)

Buddha’s 9 virtues →navaraha,guṇa.

ñāṇa (1) – (*Skt jñāna*) knowledge ***

ñāṇa (2) – knowledge; full understanding of the 4 noble truths (↑ariya,sacca): knowledge of the truths (*sacca,ñāṇa*), of their functions (*kicca,-ñāṇa*), and of their fulfilling (*kata,ñāṇa*); known as “knowledge and vision” ↑*ñāṇa,dassana*. →sacca →dvādas’ākāra (2).

ñāṇa 3 – (time) the 3 knowledges (of the past (*atīt’-aṃsa* ~), the future (*anāgat’aṃsa* ~), and the present (*paccupann’aṃsa* ~)).

ñāṇa,dassana – knowledge and vision; full understanding of the 4 noble truths ↑ñāṇa (2).

nānā,titthiyā paribbājaka – lit “other-fording wanderers”; fully: “the wanderers of other sects,” “heterodox wanderers,” or simply “sectarian wanderer,” ie a non-Buddhist wanderer. ↑***

nara,sīha – “lion of a man” ↑SD 49.2 (0.1.1.1)

narcissism – ***

na tena | yato tvaṃ na tena | tato tvaṃ na tattha | yato tvaṃ na tattha | tato tvaṃ n’ev’idha na huraṃ na ubhayam antarena – “... you are not by that, | when you are not by that, | then you will not be therein; | when you are not therein, | then you will be neither here nor beyond, nor in between the two.” Teaching to Māluṅkyaputta ↑(**Arahatta**) **Māluṅkyā,-putta S** (S 35.95) SD 35.95; to Bāhiya ↑(**Arahatta**) **Bāhiya S** (U 1.10) SD 33.7.

On “neither here nor in between the two,” *n’e-vidha na huraṃ na ubhayam antarena* implying an intermediate state (↑antarā,bhāva) ↑**Kutūhala Sāla S** (S 44.9.15) + SD 23.15 (1.2). See **Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17. ***

na tumhākaṃ – “not yours,” ie, the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5) cannot be owned, or have no self (no abiding essence) (↑anattā) ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,40) SD 3.13.

na viggāhika,kathā – non-confrontational speech ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58,10.5) SD 4.11.

ñāti,bālī – offerings to (living) relatives ↑bālī 5.

natural adaptation – ↑SD 39.3 (3.3.4).

natural morality ↑pakati,sīla

navaka bhikkhu – novice monk, those ordained for less than 5 monastic years ↑vassa. ↑**Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3,6.4) SD 2.18.

→bhikkhu. →thera.

nava lok’uttara dhamma – the 9 supermundane states: the 4 paths ↑magga + the 4 fruitions ↑phala of streamwinning etc ↑ariya puggala + nirvana ↑nibbāna.

nav’aṅga satthu,sāsana – briefly, ↑aṅga 9, the limbs of the Teacher’s teachings:

1. ***;

9. ***;

↑SD 30.10 (4) ↑SD 26.11 (3.2.1.3).

navāraha,guṇa – “the 9 worthy virtues” (of the Buddha) ↑buddha,guṇa.

ñāya – “the right way,” ie the noble eightfold path: ↑ñāya dhamma kusala.

ñāya dhamma kusala – alt tr “the right way of the wholesome Dharma”

↑**Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16,5.27*) SD 9

↑**Sandaka S** (M 76 *passim*) SD 35.7

↑**Esukārī S** (M 96) SD 37.9

↑**Paṭipadā S 2** (S 45.24) SD 78.3

↑**Dvi Patipatti S** (A 2.1.4,9) SD 78.4.

Ariye ñāye dhamme kusale, “the noble right way and wholesome truth” or “the right way and wholesome truth of the aryas” ↑**Māgandiya S** (M 75,5.2) SD 31.5.

Subha refers to the brahminical *dharma* as truth and duties ↑(**Brahma,vihāra**) **Subha S** (M 99,4) SD 38.6, but the orig phrase would prob be simply *ñāya,dhamma*, because *kusala* in the sense of “wholesome” is specifically Buddhist.

NDE = ↑near-death experience.

near-death experience (NDE) ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17 (2).

nekkhamma (1) – renunciation (historical). ***
→pabbajjā

nekkhamma (2) – renunciation (of Siddhattha).
↑SD 1.11 (2.1).

nekkhamma (3) – renunciation (as spiritual practice and attainment)

Meditation as ~ ↑**Hālidakāni S 1** (S 22.3/3:9-12) SD 10.12. ↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (14.7). **Sexuality**, SD 31.7 (1.6.2).

Purpose of ~ **Danta,bhūmi S** (M 125) SD 46.3; SD 46.15 (2.7.1.4); SD 66.13 (1).

Renunciation pericope ↑(**Ānanda**) **Subha S** (D 10,1.7) n, SD 40a.13; explanation ↑SD 40a.1 (8.1.2).

nekkhamma (4) – renunciation (as a ritual act), conventional monasticism.

Renunciant as a thief ↑cora.

nekkhamma,vitakka – thought of renunciation
↑kusala,vitakka

nervousness before a crowd – ↑parisa,sārajjā bhaya.

nesajjika – not sleeping in a bed (an ascetic practice ↑dhut’aṅga) ↑**Bakkula S** (M 124,36) + SD 3.-15 (2.0).

nested narrative – ↑SD 30.8 (4.2.1)

↑**Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16,5.14)+n, SD 9 ↑**Upāli (Gaha,pati) S** (M 56,23) SD 27.1 ↑**Mahā Sakul’udāyi S** (M 77,18-24) SD 49.5.

computer programme ↑SD 30.8 (4.2.1).

nested story ↑SD 22.11 (1.4); ↑SD 49.3 (1.2) story layers.

n’etaṃ mama, n’eso’ham asmi, na mēso

attā’ti – “This is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self”

↑**Mahā Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 62,3 passim) SD 3.11.

Applied to the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5) ↑**Anatta,lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59,12-16), SD ***.

Applied to the 4 elements (↑dhātu 4) ↑**Pāri-leyya S** (S 22.81) + SD 6.1(5) ↑(**Dhātu**) **Rāhula S** (A 4.177) SD 6.16 (5).

Opp ↑**Mahā Hatthi,padopama S** (M 28): “There can be no considering that (element) as ‘I’ or ‘mine’ or ‘I am’” (M 28,7), SD 6.16, which represents respectively the 3 kinds of mental proliferation (↑papañca) of self-view (↑sakkāya,ditṭhi), craving (↑taṇhā) and conceit (↑māna), or as **n’eva,saññā,nāsaññāyatana** – the base of neither-perception-nor-non-perception. ↑aruppa.

Omitted from the 11 meditation-bases ↑**Aṭṭha-ka,nāgara S** (M 52,14.6) n, SD 41.2 (2.1).

Rāma’s ~ ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 16,16.2) SD 1.11 ↑**N’eva,saññā,nāsaññāyatana Pañha S** (S 40.8) SD 24.18.

neyy’attha – “whose meaning is to be drawn out,” implicit; opp ↑nīt’attha. Often in the phrase ↑neyy’attha nīt’attha.

neyy’attha nīt’attha ↑desana 2 (1).

nibbāna (1) – (*angl*) nirvana. ↑nibbāna 2

Terms related to nirvana ↑SD 1.1 (4.2.2.2 f)

nibbāna 2 – kinds of nirvana ↑SD 45.18 (2.5).

nibbāna,dhātu – nirvana-element ↑SD 48.18 (2.5.2.2). →nibbāna,dhātu 2.

nibbāna,dhātu 2 – nirvana-elements ↑anupādi,-sesa ~ ↑sa,upādi,sesa ~.

nibbedhika,paññā – penetrating wisdom
↑paññā 4.

nibbidā – revulsion ↑**Nibbidā**, SD 20.1.
pericope ↑SD 20.1 esp (2.2.2)

nigantha (*Skt, angl* nirgrantha) a Jain ascetic.

uposatha ↑(**Tad-ahu**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,3) SD 4.18.

nigrodha – the banyan tree ↑***.

nijjarā – exhausting, exhaustion (also a Jain term)
↑**Deva,daha S** (M 101,2.3) SD 18.4 ↑**Sañcetanika S** (A 10.206) @ SD 3.9 (4.2+6.4).

nijjhāyati – (pej) “(he) under-meditates” in the phrase ↑jhāyati pajjhayati nijjhāyati apajjhāyati.

Nikāya – a “collection” of early Buddhist text, the 4 Nikāyas being the oldest, while the 5th is an anthology of most late canonical works.

1. Dīgha Nikāya, “collection of long teachings”;
2. Majjhima Nikāya, “collection of middle-length teachings”;
3. Saṃyutta Nikāya, “collection of connected teachings”;
4. Aṅguttara Nikāya, “collection of numerical teachings”; and

5. Khuddaka Nikāya, “collection of minor teachings.”

↑SD 30.8 (4.1.2).

nimitta – a sign or image, any mental object where attention is focused on, esp meditation sign.

↑**Nimitta**, SD 19.7. ↑**Nimitta and anuvyañjana** SD 19.14.

4 signs (old man etc) ↑pubba,nimitta 4 ↑nimitta 3 (1) ↑nimitta 5 (2).

nimitta 3 (1) – The first 3 sights or visions seen by the young Siddhattha, representing the 3 D’s (kinds of universal suffering) (decay, disease and death) ↑nimitta 4.

nimitta 3 (2) – levels of mental images (*nimitta*), according to comys:

(1) The preparatory image (parikamma nimitta) or the meditation object perceived at the start of one’s meditation.

(2) The acquired image (uggaha nimitta), when this image has reached some degree of focus, albeit still unsteady and unclear.

With deeper focus, there is a clear and steady counter-image (↑pañibhāga nimitta), meaning the meditator has attained access (or neighbourhood) concentration (upacāra samādhi).

(3) Full concentration (↑appanā samādhi) is attained through the counter-image.

↑**Nimitta**, SD 19.7 (3) ↑**Dhyana**, SD 8.4 (7) (What happens when we attain dhyana?).

nimitta 4 – the 4 signs or “sights.” ↑↑**Mahā’pa-dāna S** (D 14,2.1-2.4) + SD 49.8b (2.0.0.4+2.0.0.5). Also called ↑pubba,nimitta 4.

nimitta 5 (1) – The 5 mental signs ↑**Vitakka Saṅghāna S** (M 20) SD 1.6.

nimitta 5 (2) – The 5 omens, ie, divine messengers (*deva,dūta*) ↑pubba,nimitta 5.

nimitta anuvyañjana – sign and details
↑**Nimitta & anuvyañjana**, SD 19.14.

nippariyāya (*Abh*) – “not provisional,” absolute.

nippurisa – women ↑(D 14,1.43) SD 49.8 ↑(A 3.38) SD 63.7.

niraggaḷa – “one who has unbolted (the door),” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,30+34) SD 3.13.

niraya – hell, also called ↓Mahā Niraya; ↑Avīci (AA 2:232) →hell

hellish tortures ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,10-17) SD 2.22 ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,10-27) SD 2.23.

Mahā Niraya ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,16-19) SD 2.23.

Types of ~ ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,16-27) SD 2.23.

nirgrantha – (*angl*) ↑nigaṅtha.

nirgrantha’s observance – nigaṅtha ↑uposaṅgha.

nirodha (1) – cessation: the 3rd noble truth
↑ariya,sacca.

nirodha (2) – cessation of perception and feeling
↑saññā,vedayita,nirodha.

nirvana (*angl of Skt* nirvāṇa) ↑nibbāna

nissaraṇa 3 – kinds of escape:

(1) by suppression (vikkhambhana nissaraṇa) on attaining the 1st dhyana (↑jhāna),

(2) by the substitution with the wholesome opposite state (tad-aṅga nissaraṇa) by insight (↑vipassanā),

(3) by cutting off (samuccheda nissaraṇa) on attaining arhathood) – to each of the hindrances (nīvaraṇa 5).

Formula ↑SD 14.6 (2).

nissaya - tutelage ↑SD 40a.8 (4.2.2.3).

nī’tattha “whose meaning has been drawn out.”

Often as neyy’attha nī’tattha ↑desana 2 (1).
→neyy’attha

nīvaraṇa 5 – (pañca,nīvaraṇa) the (mental) hindrances ↑**Nīvaraṇa**, SD 32.1 ↑(**Nīvaraṇa**) **Saṅgāra-va S** (S 46.55) SD 3.12.

Brief ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,30) SD 1.8 (preceded by parable).

Covetousness and displeasure (↑abhijjhā,domanassa), synecdoche for ~ ↑***.

Detailed with parables ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2.68-74) ↑**Saṅgārava S** (S 46.55).

Joy without hindrances (with parables) ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,69-76) SD 8.10 = **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,37-44.1).

Mantras, how we forget or remember ↑(**Nīvaraṇa**) **Saṅgārava S** (S 46.55) SD 3.12.

Meditating after abandoning ~ ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,16.3) SD 1.4.

↑nissarana.

Overcoming ~ ↑**Satipaṭṭhāna S** (M 10.36) SD 13.3. ↑**Anīvaraṇa S** (S 46.38b) SD 3.2(5.3).

Parables ↑SD 3.12a.

nivāsana – inner garment, undergarment. ↑M 62,2 n, SD 3.11.

Verb ↑nivāsetvā,

nivāsetvā – lit “having worn the ↑nivāsana,” ie, “having dressed.” ↑M 62,2 n, SD 3.11.

niyāma 5 – pañca,niyāma, the 5 natural orders
 ↑SD 5.6 (2)..

niyata puggala (1) – (*Abh*) person with a fixed destiny: one who has committed a “(heinous) deed with immediate result” (↑ānantariya kamma).

niyata puggala (2) – (*Abh*) one who follows “wrong views with fixed destiny” ↑niyata micchā,-ditṭhi.

niyata puggala (3) – (3) one assured of the path, (↑magga 4), ie, as a streamwinner (↑sotāpanna).

Stock: “With the destruction of the 3 fetters (self-identity view, spiritual doubt, attachment to rituals and vows) (↑orambhāgiya saṃyojana), he is a streamwinner, no longer bound for the lower world, sure of going over to self-awakening” (*for refs* ↓avinipāta,dhammo niyato sambodhiparāyaṇo).

noble ↑ariya: ~ **individual** ↑ariya puggala; ~ eightfold path ↑ariya aṭṭhaṅgika magga.

noble observance(s) - *ariyuposatha* ↑uposatha.

noise ↑jhāna.

non-attention – ↑asati,amanasikāra.

non-confrontational speech – ↑na viggāhika,-kathā.

non-decline ↑aparihanīya.

non-returner ↑anāgāmī

non-returning ↑anāgāmī

non-self ↑anattā

non-theistic: Is Buddhism ~? ↑theism.

normalcy as “state of arrested development” ↑SD 1.1 (6.1.2).

nothing is worth clinging to – ↑sabbe dhammā nālaṃ abhinivesāyā.

not owning the pain ↑Amba,laṭṭhika Rāhul'-
ovāda S (M 61,17) SD 3.10.
 →anattā

not-self ↑anattā

not yours – ↑na tumhākaṃ.

numbers

hyperbole ↑SD 4.25(6.3.1.1) n.

nun ↑bhikkhunī

O

OBE = ↑out-of-body experience.

observance – ↑uposatha.

obstruction – ↑antarāyika dhamma.

Occam's razor or **Ockham's razor** (Lat *lex parsimoniae*) is the law of parsimony, economy or succinctness; a methodological principle that follows the simplest way of constructing a theory. ↑SD 1.1 (4.4.5).

On how we define words or give them meaning, ↑**Saññā**, SD 17.4 (2.3).

offering 5 - *pañca, bālī* ↑bālī 5.

ogha 4 – floods ↑āsava

oil-lamp – (*feeling parable*) ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,24,3-4), SD 4.17.

okkanti (1) – (*fem*) “descent” (into the womb), conception (rebirth)

↓**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22,18(1)) SD 13.2 =

↓**Sammā Diṭṭhi S** (M 9,26), SD 11.14 =

↓(**Paṭicca,samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 12.2,4), SD 5.15.

↓**Titth'āyatana S** (A 3.61,9.2) SD 6.8.

okkanti (2) or **okkanta (adj)** – “descent” (into a boat on the waterside) an allusion to the attaining of streamwinning, eg, **Okkanta Vagga** (S 25) ↓STI

↓(**Anicca**) **Cakkhu S** (S 25.1) SD 16.7;

↓(**Anicca**) **Saññā S** (S 25.6) SD 17.4(10);

↓(**Anicca**) **Khandha S** (S 25.10) SD 42.17.

okkha – rice-pot; esp as parable for a moment's cultivation of lovingkindness (↑mettā) ↑**Okkha S** (S 20.4), SD 2.14.

olārika – gross, *in the stock*: *** ↑***

omniscience ↑**sabbaññutā**

once-returned ↑**sakadāgāmī**

once-returning ↑**sakadāgāmī**

one ↑**eka**

one and only way – early Buddhism as the ~ ↑**Cūḷa Sīha,nāda S** (M 11), SD 49.2 (3.10).

“**one of two fruits** is to be expected: either final knowledge here and now, or, if there is any residue [↑upādi] of clinging left, non-returning,” *dvinnam phalānam aññataram phalam paṭikaṅkham diṭṭhe ca dhamme aññā sati vā upādisese anāgāmitā ti*:

↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22,22) SD 13.2;

↑**Sati'paṭṭhāna S** (M 10,46) SD 13.3;

↑**Kiṭṭagiri S** (M 70,27) SD 11.1;

↑**Iddhi,pāda S 1** (A 5.67) SD 106.15;

↑(**Duka**) **Paṭisallāna S** (It 2.2.8) SD 41.4;

↑**Dv-āyatānupassanā S** (Sn 2.12/pp140,13+148,15) SD 104.2.

“**only one thing do I teach,**” viz, suffering and its ending ↑**Anurādha S** (S 22.86,21.2) SD 21.13 ↑SD 40a.1 (11.1.1).

only way - ↑**ekāyana**. ↑one and only way.

opapātika (1) – a spontaneously born (being) ***

opapātika (2) – a non-returned ↑**anāgāmī** rebirth. ↑SD 40a.1 (5.1.2.3(5)).

oram,bhāgiya saṃyojana – the lower fetters, ie the first 5 of the 10 fetters (↑**saṃyojana**):

1. personality view (*sakkāya,diṭṭhi*),

2. spiritual doubt (*vicikicchā*),

3. attachment to rules and rites (*sīla-b,bata,parāmāsa*),

4. sensual lust (*kāma,rāga*),

5. repulsion (*paṭigha*);

They bind us to the sense-world (↑**kāmāvacara**).

On the higher fetters →**uddham,bhāgiya saṃyojana**

ordination ↑**pabbajjā**

oṭṭha,pahata ... lapita,lapana – lip-reciting and rehearsal.

Āḷāra Kālama's ~ ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 16,15.1), SD 1.11.

Rāma's ~ ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 16,16.1), SD 1.11.

out-of-body experience (OBE) ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17 (2.2).

→near-death experience.

outsider ↑**bāhirika**

ovāda 10 – the 10 admonitions (by Dhanañjaya to her daughter Visākhā):

1. “The indoor fire is not to be carried outside”;

2. “The outdoor fire is not to be carried inside”;

3. “Give only to him who gives”;

4. “Give not to him who gives not”;

5. “Give both to him who gives and to him who gives not”;

6. “Sit happily”;

7. “Eat happily.”

8. “Sleep happily”;

9. “Tend the fire”;

10. “Honour the household deities.”

↑SD 3.16 (1.4).

The 1st 3 are the domestic fires “to be attended to” (*aggi pāricariyā*) ↑**aggi 3** (3).

overcoming ↑**pahāna**.

ownership

Joy of ~ ↑atthi,sukha.

P

pabbajjā – going-forth. ↑SD 45.16 →nekkhamma

pabbajita – “one gone forth,” a renunciant.

On various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

pabhassara,citta – the radiant mind, usu a description of a mind in ↑jhāna.

Mettā cultivation ↑**Cūl’accharā S** (A 2.6,3-5), SD 2.13.

paccavekkhaṇa – self-review, stock-taking of one’s meditation. ***

On the reviewing of meditation practice

↑**Anāpāna,sati S** (M 118,21) n, SD 7.13;

↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (8.6) Fine-tuning dhyana.

paccavekkhaṇa ñāṇa – retrospective knowledge, a recollection following a focussed meditation, or dexaming a mental state just after dhyana (↑jhāna), or supermundane state (↑lok’uttara) or fruition (↑phala).

paccaya – condition. *** BDict

paccaya 4 – the 4 supports:

1. almsfood (↑piṇḍa,pāta);

2. ***

↑**Sabb’āsava S** (M 2,13-16), SD 30.3;

↑**Santuṭṭhi S** (A 4.27), SD 104.8.

paccaya 12 – the 12 links ↑paṭicca,samuppāda def of each link ↑SD 5.16 (1.4) ↑(**Paṭicca,samuppāda**) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 12.2), SD 5.15.

pacceka buddha – (*Skt* pratyeka,buddha) individual buddha ↑SD 22.5 (2.1) ↑SD 34.8 (2.3) ↑SD 36.2 (2.2.2) ↑**Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,5(2)) n, SD 1.9.

pacceka,sacca – private truth ↑SD 40a.8 (5.2) ↑SD 48.1 (6.1.2.5-6.1.2.10).

padakkhiṇa – walking sunwise or rightwise

↑**Anātha,piṇḍik’ovāda S** (M 143,18) n, SD 23.9.

padhāna 2 – 2 kinds of striving. ***

padhāna 4 – kinds of exertions, usu known as “right exertion or striving” (*samma-p, padhāna*) on their own. As a limb (*aṅga*) of the noble eight-fold path (↑*magga*), they are called “right effort” ↑*sammā,vāyāma*:

1. the effort to avoid (unwholesome states)

(*samivara,padhāna*);

2. the effort to abandon (unwholesome states)

(*pahāna,padhāna*);

3. the effort to cultivate (wholesome states)

(*bhavanā,padhāna*); and

4. the effort to maintain (wholesome states)

(*anurakkhaṇa,padhāna*)’

↓“Seven sets.”

pahit’attā – ***

pain 2 – kinds of pain (1. bodily, 2.mental)

↑*dukkha* 2.

pajjhāyati – (pej) “caught up in meditation”

↑*jhāyati* *pajjhayati* *nijjhāyati* *apajjhāyati*.

pakaṭi,sīla – natural morality ↑SD 37.8 (2.1) ↑SD 40.1 (13.2).

Contrasted with conventional morality

↑*sammuti,sīla*.

palaces 3 (of prince Siddhattha) ↑*pāsāda* 3

pamāda – heedlessness.

Layman’s ~ **Dhānañjāni S** (M 97,5.12-15), SD 4.9.

pamāṇa,kata kamma – karma done in a limited way, or limited karma. ↑**Saṅkha(dhama) S** (S 42.8), SD 57.9 ↑**Brahma,vihāra S** (A 5:299) SD 2.10.

pāmojja – (*n*) joy →*pāmuja* formula

9 states of great help ↑SD 6.12 (2.3)

meditation ↑**Vimuttāyatana S** (A 5.26,2.3), SD

21.5 (2).

pāmojja formula ↑*pāmuja* formula.

pāmuja formula, also *pāmojja* formula, or *pāmuja* or gladness sequence

↑**Pāṭaliya S** (S 42.13), SD 65.1

↑**Upanisā S** (S 12.23/3:29-32), SD 6.12

↑**Vimutt’āyatana S** (A 5.26/3:21-24), SD 21.5 (2).

→*Dhamma,samādhi*

pamuja sequence ↑*pamuja* formula

pamuñcantu saddham – *translation problem*

↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177), SD 2.61 (2).

detailed study ↑**Āyācana S** (S 6.12), SD 12.2 (3).

pamuncassu saddham ↑Sn 1146c, SD 49.6b.

pañca,balī – “The fivefold offerings” ↑*balī* 5.

pañca dhamma – moral values of the 5 precepts (↑*pañca,sīla*) ↑SD 1.5 (2.7+8).

Table ↑SD 1.5(2) →*sīla* 5.

pañca gati ↑*gati* 5.

pañca kāma,guṇa ↑*kāma,guṇa* 5.

pañca-k,khandha ↑*khandha* 5.

pañca khandha ↑*khandha* 5.

pañca nīvaraṇa ↑*nīvaraṇa* 5.

pañca niyāma ↑*niyāma* 5.

pañca sīla – the 5 precepts ↑*sīla* 5.

pañca,vaggiya – the group of 5 monks

↑**Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11) SD 1.1 (9) ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59) SD 1.2 ↑**Ariya,pariyesanā S** (M 26.26-30) SD 1.11 (6+26).

pañca,vokāra bhava (P; Abh) five-aggregate existence.

pañc'indriya = pañca indriya, the 5 faculties, refers to (1) the 5 physical sense-faculties; (2) the 5 spiritual faculties.

pañc'indriya (1) – the 5 physical sense-faculties, ie eye, ear, nose, tongue, and body. On the 6 senses ↑saḷ-āyatana.

pañc'indriya (2) – the 5 spiritual faculties. *** ↑**Āpaṇa S** (S 48.50), SD 10.4. →seven sets.

pañc'upadāna-k,khandha – the 5 aggregates of clinging, viz,

1. form (*rūp'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*rūpa*),
2. feeling (*vedan'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*vedanā*),
3. perception (*saññ'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*saññā*),
4. formations (*saṅkhār'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*saṅkhārā*), and
5. consciousness (*viññāṇ'upādāna-k,khandha*) (↑*viññāṇa*).

Brief def ↑**Dhamma,cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.-11,5(8)) SD 1.1. Elaborated in **Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59), SD 1.2

pañha 10 – 10 theses or questions ↑***

pañha 16 – 16 theses or questions ↑**Pañca-t,taya S** (M 102,14), SD 40a.12 (14).

pañha,vyākaraṇa 4 – 4 (proper) ways of answering a question ↑**Abhaya Rāja,kumāra S** (M 58) @ SD 7.12 (4): **Pañha Vyākaraṇa S** (A 4.42).

Analytic question wrongly given categorical answer ↑**Maha Kamma Vibhaṅga S** (M 136,5), SD 4.16.

pañḍita – (adj) wise, (n) a wise person ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27-49) SD 2.22.

Characteristics of ~ ↑*pañḍita,lakkhaṇa 3*.

pañḍita,lakkhaṇa 3 – characteristics of a wise person: he does good acts of 1. mind, 2. speech and 3. body ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27), SD 2.22. ↑*dvāra 3*

pañha vyākaraṇa – ways of answering questions.

paññā – wisdom.

paññā 3 – kinds of wisdom.

As “the 3 wisdoms” (*ti,paññā*), as laid out in **Saṅgīti S** (D 33) and **Vibhaṅga**, thus:

(1) wisdom through thinking or philosophical knowledge (*cintā,maya paññā*),

(2) wisdom through listening or academic knowledge (*suta,maya paññā*), and

(3) wisdom through cultivation or insight knowledge (*bhavanā,maya paññā*) (D 33,1.10(43)/-3:219; Vbh 324) ↑***

→*saddhamma 3*

paññā 4 – (Comy) kinds of wisdom:

1. “joyous wisdom” (*hāsa,paññā*);
2. quick wisdom (*javana,paññā*);
3. sharp wisdom (*tikkha,paññā*); and
4. penetrating wisdom (*nibbedhika,paññā*).

↑***.

paññā,cakkhu – the “divine eye,” one of the 5 eyes ↑*cakkhu 5*.

panna,dhaja – “one whose banner is lowered” ↑*ariya panna,dhaja*.

paññatti 2 – kinds of concepts ***

paññā,vimutti ↑*ceto,vimutti paññā,vimutti*.

pañca go,rasa – the flavours (milkfoods) of the cow:

1. ***
2. ***

↑SD 46.10 (1.1.4.2).

pāpa – “bad” (n, abstract & countable; adj)..

3 great bads (decay, disease, death) ↑(**Abhabba Tayo,dhamma S** (A 10.76) headers A, B, C = SD 2.4.

On the psychological and ethical difference between “bad” and “evil” ↑**Beyond good and evil**, SD 18.7 esp (3).

pāpa,mitta – bad friend. →*pāpa,mittatā*.

↑**Abhabba Tayo,dhamma S** (A 10.76,18), SD 2.4.

↑**Bad friendship**, SD 64.17.

↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20), SD 4.1.

Opp ↑*kalyāṇa,mitta*.

pāpa,mitta 4 – kinds of bad friends or 4 qualities of a bad friend ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20), SD 4.1.

→*pāpa,mittatā*.

pāpa,mittatā – bad friendship.

Definition ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,15-20), SD 4.1.

Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,7), SD 4.1.

papañca – mental proliferation. ***

On “mental proliferation” (*papañca*) **Madhu,pinḍika S** (M 18), SD 6.14 (2).

On non-identifying with sense-objects

↑**Atammayatā**, SD 19.13.

papañca,saññā,saṅkhā – proliferation of conception and perception ↑SD 6.14 (3).

parable – a simile applied in some detail, or set of figures illustrating a teaching or point.

dhyana parables ↑jhāna 4.

thought-based distractions, overcoming (5 parables) ↑vitakka,saṅṭhāna.

→parables.

parables – ↑battle. ↑beating with spears (hell). ↑bile disorder. ↑blind men (speculation). ↑blind turtle (subhuman rebirth). ↑body and shell. ↑borrowed goods. ↑buildings 2. ↑burning coals. ↑burning house (**). ↑butcher (karma). ↑butcher's knife and block. ↑cleansing gold. ↑cloth-cleaning. ↑debt. debtor ↑debt. ↑disease. ↑dream. ↑finger-snap (metta). ↑fire ~. ↑fire-sticks. Fish →turtle. ↑gambler's luck (subhuman and heavenly rebirths). ↑goldsmith. ↑grass torch. ↑head and cleansing paste. ↑heartwood ~. imprisoned man ↑prisoner. Jeta,vana. journey ↑traveller. ↑land-sighting bird (questioning). ↑lotus pond (**). ↑meat, piece of. ↑mirror. ↑pile of snares (lust). (**). ↑raft. ↑rice-pots (metta). ↑the rich and the poor (karma). ↑river parables. ↑salt crystal (karma). ↑seed/s. ↑shawl-covered man (dhyana). ↑sheep slaughterer. ↑skeleton. ↑slave. Sake→water-snake. Snares ↑pile of snares ↑royal elephant. ↑shell and chunam. ↑snake's head. ↑stairway to nowhere (God-idea). ↑stone and mountain (hell; heaven). ↑sun and moon (God-idea). ↑sword stake. ↑thief (karma). traveller. ↑tree ~ (**). Tree ↑fruit-laden tree. ↑turtle & fish. ↑vegetation. ↑water-pot. ↑water-snake. ↑wealth (karma). ↑women parables.

→simile. →jhāna 4. →parable.

parallel universes

↑Kosala S 1 (A 10.29,2) SD 16.15.

↑(Ānanda) Abhibhū S (A 3.80) SD 54.1.

↑SD 10.9 (8.2.3).

↑SD 2.19 (9.5).

paramā pūjā – the supreme worship ↑Mahā,-parinibbāna S (D 16,5.3.2) + SD 9 (7.2).

pāramī – (P; Skt *pāramitā*) perfections (of a bodhi-sattva) ***

param'attha – ultimate (teaching). Often as (Abh) sammuti desanā & param'aṭṭha desanā ↑desana 2 (3). →sammuti.

pāramī, dasa – the 10 perfections ↑SD 15.7 (2.4) (1) n.

parato,ghosa – another's voice

↑Mahā Vedalla S, M 43.13 SD 35.1;

↑Āsā Vg, A 2.11.7;

↑Yoniso Manasikāra Sampadā S (S 45.55) + SD 34.12 (2).

→Vicikicchā, SD 12.8 (2.1.2)

As part of spiritual friendship ↑Upaḍḍha S (S 45.2) & SD 34.9 (2.1.3).

parents–children duties ↑Sigal'ovāda S (D 31,27+ 28), SD 4.1.

paribbājaka – a wanderer ↑Jaṭila S (S 3.11,3), SD 14.11 nn; Susima S (S 12.70), SD 16.6.

Converts, joins the order ↑Bakkula S (M 124,-39-41), SD 3.15.

Noisy gatherings ↑Udumbarikā Sīha.nāda S (D 25,2-4), SD 1.4.

Related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1).

→samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka.

parikkama preparatory

~ nimitta – ↑nimitta 3 (2).

samādhi – preparatory concentration ↑***

parikkhāra – “a support (for the mind),” in the sentence, “He makes a gift, thinking, ‘This is an adornment for the mind, a support for the mind’” ↑*cittālaṅkāraṃ citta,parikkhār'attham dānaṃ deti*.

parimukha – “(directing attention) in front (of oneself)”

↑Mahā Rāhu'ovāda S (M 62,4+25) + SD 3.11 (3)

↑Ānāpāna,sati S (M 118,17) + SD 7.13 (2.4)

↑Dhātu Vibhaṅga S (M 140,4), SD 4.17.

parinibbāna – final nirvana, final passing away of an arhat (incl the Buddha ↑mahā,parinibbāna) ↑Bakkula S (M 124,41) n, SD 3.15 ↑SD 9 (15).

→SIN: Bakkula.

parisa (1) – company, assembly (social) ↑parisa 4 ↑parisa 8.

parisa (2) congregation (religious) ↑(Catukka) Dhamma,kathika S (A 4.139 = Pug 4.7) SD 46.10.

parisa 4 – the 4 assemblies ↑***

parisa 8 – the 8 assemblies ↑Mahā,parinibbāna S (D 16,3.21-23) SD 9.

parisa,sāraṅga bhaya – fear or nervousness before an assembly: one of 5 fears ↑bhaya 5. (Opp →vesāraṅga). ↑Saṅgaha bala S (A 9.5), SD 2.21 (3.3).

parivaṭṭa – cycle, aspect (of understanding of the truths ↑sacca 4). On the 3 aspects (*ti,parivaṭṭa*) of the 4 truths ↑dvādas'ākāra.

Aggregates: 7 points ↑satta-ṭ,ṭhāna.

pariyāya (1) – in a manner of speaking ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.1).

pariyāya (2) – (*Abh*) provisional (teaching), often as *pariyāya nippariyāya* ↑desana 2 (4).

Opp ↑nippariyāya.

Time ↑SD 3.9 (7.5.1).

pariyesanā 2 – kinds of quests (the ignoble, *an-ariya pariyesanā*) and the noble (*ariya pariyesanā*) ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,5-12) SD 1.11.

On its relation to *samannesanā* and *samannesati* ↑SD 35.6 (2.3).

park or park monastery ↑ārāma

pāsāda

↑mansion pericope(s).

pāsāda 3 – the palaces (of the Bodhisattva)

↑*** S (D 14,1.43) SD 49.8;

↑*** S (A 3.38) SD 63.7.

pāsādika – inspiring faith ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,4.3), SD 4.17.

Pascal's wager – ***

passaddhi – tranquillity ↑***

past buddhas ↑buddhas 6.

pātāla – bottomless abyss, a designation ↑adhivacana for bodily pains, not ↑hell.

path ↑magga. Noble eightfold path ↑ariya aṭṭh'-aṅgika magga.

paṭibhāga, nimitta – (meditation) counterpart sign ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.1), ↑SD 33.1a (3.1), ↑SD 13.1 (3.1.4), SD 49.5b (1.0.4). →nimitta 3 (2).

paṭibhāna – paṭibhāna, paṭisambhidā, analytic skill in ready wit ↑paṭisambhidā 4.

paṭicaya pericope – the shorter arhathood stock passage ↑pericopes. ↑**Sīlavanta S** (S 22.122,19), SD 47.4. Refs ↑SD 47.4 (2.2).

paṭicca, samuppāda – dependent arising.

Summary ↑**Unanswered questions**, SD 40a.10 (8.2.5).

↓**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,19.2/1:167), SD 1.11.

↑**Dependent arising** SD 5.16. →paccaya 12
12 links ↑paccaya 12.

Dependent ending ↑**Upanisā S** (S 12.23), SD 6.12; ↑**Dependent arising**, SD 5.16 (18+19.3.2).
looped ~ ↑SF 5.16 (5.1).

pāṭidesaniya – confession.

For non-Vinaya cases ↑confession.

On confession, see **Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2.101b-103) & SD 8.10 (5).

paṭigha – aversion.

paṭigha, saññā – “perception(s) of sense-reaction, sensory impact, resistance-perception, reflex-perception,” said to be absent in the formless dhyanas ↑āruppa. Only used contextually ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,38), SD 1.11.

pāṭihāriya – psychic display, show of psychic power.

↑**Kevaḍḍha S** D 11.5+7), SD 1.7.

↑**Moggallāna** shakes up a building with his great toe (S 51.14) SD 27.9.

Monastic rules against publicly performing ~

↑(**Pāṭihāriya**) **Mahaka S** (S 4.14), SD 27.2

↑**Miracles**, SD 27.5a (7.2).

↑**Piṇḍola Bhāra, dvāja Vatthu** (DhA 14.2.2a), SD 27.6a(2.5).

Arhats without ~ (S 12.70) SD 15.8 ↑**Miracles** SD 27.5a (7.4).

pāṭihāriya 3 – forms of psychic display, “miracles”:

1. the wonder of miraculous power (*iddhi, pāṭihāriya*);

2. the wonder of mind-reading (*ādesanā, pāṭihāriya*);

3. the wonder of instruction [the miracle of education] (*anusāsani, pāṭihāriya*);

(D 11,3-8) SD 1.7

Def ↑(**Pāṭihāriya**) **Saṅgārava S** (A 3.60,7.2), SD 16.10

→pāṭihāriya

paṭikkūla – (the) repulsive.

Meditation: dealing with the ~ ↑**Ti, kaṇḍaki S** (A 5.144) SD 2.12.

paṭipadā – path, way.

Middle way ↑majjhima paṭipadā.

Path leading to the ending of suffering (*dukkha, nirodha, gāminī paṭipadā*) (4th truth) ↑ariya, sacca.

paṭipadā 3 – ways of practice, ie,

1. of indulgence (*āgāḥhā*),

2. of burning (*nijjhāmā*), and

3. the middle way

↑**Acela Paṭipadā Ss 1 & 2** (A 3.151 + 152).

paṭipadā 4 – the 4 modes of spiritual progress
↑SD 4.11 (3).

pāṭipuggalikā dakkhiṇā 14 – individual offerings (*cuddasa* ~) ↑**Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,5) SD 1.9.

→**Velāma S** (A 9.20), SD 16.6. →dāna 11.

paṭisallānā – solitary retreat, more fully as *raho-gata* ~, “alone in seclusion.”

- **THOUGHTS ARISING DURING ~:**

Protecting the 3 doors (↑dvāra 3) ↑**Atta Rakkhita S** (S 3.5) SD 38.9.

Wholesome love ↑(**Pasenadi**) **Piya S** (S 3.4) sd 38.8.

Danger of luxurious possessions ↑**Appaka S** (S 3.6) SD ***.

Spiritual friendship ↑**Kalyāṇa,mitta Appamāda S** (S 3.18) SD 34.3.

- **REPORTS TO THE BUDDHA:**

Māluṅkyā,putta ↑**Cūḷa Māluṅkyā,putta S** (M 63.3) SD 5.8.

Udāyī ↑**Laṭukikôpama S** (M 66,6) SD 28.11;

Certain monk ↑**Raho,gataka S** (S 36.11) SD 33.5; Uttiya ↑**Uttiya S** (S 45.30) SD ***;

Sāriputta ↑**Sakkacca S** (A 7.66,2) SD *** ↑**Pār 1** (V 3:7,21) SD ***;

Vaṅḡisa ↑**Nigrodha,kappa S** (Sn 2.12) SD ***;

Dabba Malla,putta ↑**Culla,vagga** (V 2:74,30) SD *** ↑**Saṅghādisesa 8** (V 3:158,7) SD ***

Seniya Bimbisāra ↑**Mahā,vagga** (V 1:101,8).

- **REPORTS TO OTHERS:**

Layman Soṇa Kuṭṭikaṇṇa to Mahā Kaccāna ↑**Soṇa S** (U 57, 58×2);

Monk Soṇa to Mahā Kaccāna ↑**V 1:195,9** (SD ***).

paṭisallāna – solitary retreat ↑**Paṭisallāna S** (It 45) + SD 41.4 (1) ↑**Viveka,ja S** (S 28.1), SD 33.3a.

paṭisambhidā 4 – the analytic skills:

1. ***

↑SD 28.4 (4). ↑SD 41.6 (2.2).

paṭisaṃvedeti – “to feel” (both cognitively and affectively), in a generally passive sense of experiencing fruition of karma ↑SD 17.3 (1.2.2).

↑**Sañcetanika S** (A 10.206), SD 3.9 (5).

paṭisandhi – a relinking (rebirth) ↑***.

paṭisandhi,citta – “relinking mind,” rebirth consciousness. →cuti,citta.

→viññāṇa 2: existential consciousness.

paṭisanthāra – welcome. 2 kinds ***

paṭisotā,gāmī – against the stream ↑SD 29.6a (1.5.2) ↑SD 34.5 (3.1).

patta,civara, bowl and robe. ↑M 62,2 n, SD 3.11. ↑M 10,8(4) n, SD 13.3.

paṭṭhāna – wishing, prayer ↑(**Pañca**) **Iṭṭha S** (A 5.43), SD 12.4(2)

Parable of a man on a river bank beseeching the farther bank to come over [§24] ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,24) SD ***

Buddha’s criticism of selfish prayer ↑**Iṭṭha S** (A 5.43), SD 47.2 ↑**Alabbhaniya Ṭhāna S** (A 5.48) SD 42.1.

→pūjā

patti,dāna – “giving of what is gained,” dedication of merit, wrongly as ↑“transference of merit.”

↑peta: dedication of merit.

pāvacana 2 – 2 kinds of fundamental text:

1. ***

pavāraṇā (1) – invitation ceremony highlighting the end of the rains retreat ↑SD 46.19 (3.2.4).

pavāraṇā (2) – invitation (by the laity) for a monastic to ask for any of the 4 supports ↑SD 42.16 (4.3(1)) n ↑SD 46.19 (3.2.4) n.

paviveka – solitude. ↑**Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3,4-5), SD 2.18.

peace – ↑upasama.

peaceful: “something more ~ than that” ↑tato santataram.

perception – ↑saññā.

perception of light ↑āloka,saññā.

perception of sense-reaction

↑paṭigha,saññā.

perceptions 5 – 5 methods of overcoming mental distraction ↑saññā 5.

pericope(s) – important stock passages:

↑abbhaññāsi ~ ↑ānupubbī,kathā ↑arhathood ~s ↑awakening ~s ↑comprehensive awakening ~ ↑dhamma,cakkhu ~ ↑Dharma-eye ~ ↑dhamma,cakkhu ~ ↑full awakening ~ ↑full sādhu,kara ~ ↑letting-go ~ ↑mansion ~s ↑paṭicaya pericope; progressive talk ~ ↑ānupubbī,kathā ↑sāsana ~ ↑speck-free rice-meal pericope ↑uppādetā ~ ↑yaṃ kiñci samudaya,dhamma ~.

periods 2 in the Buddha’s ministry ↑SD 1.1 (2.2) ↑SD 40a.1 (1.3).

person ↑**The person in Buddhism**, SD 29.6b.

Individual ↑puggala. ↑purisa,puggala.

→purisa.

What a ~ really is ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,8-10), SD 4.17.

personality belief, ie self-identity view ↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

personality cult ↑SD 3.14 (9).

personal verification ↑SD 35.4a (4.3).

persons, rare ↑dullabha puggala.

pervasion of lovingkindness, etc, ↑pharaṇa.

perversion ↑vipallāsa 3

pessimism in the Buddha's teachings ↑SD 1.1 (4.2..3).

peta – (Skt, *angl* preta) the departed, shade, manes ↑**Tiro,kuḍḍa S** (Khp 7 = Pv 1.5), SD 2.7. Dedication of merit ↑SD 2.6a (6) ↑2.6b (3) ↑2.7 (4).

Departed one(s) ↑SD 2.6a (4).

How mettā helps ~s ↑SD 2.7 (4.2).

Transference of merit ? ↑Dedication of merit (above).

Whether ~ receive offerings ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,1-6), SD 2.6a.

peta,bālī ↑pubba.peta,bālī.

phala samāpatti – fruition attainment***

pharaṇa 5 – (Comy) kinds of “(mental) pervasion,” ie, of:

1. the mind (eg knowing the minds of beings throughout a thousand world-systems);
 2. of the kasina (ie extending the kasina meditation image throughout a thousand world-systems);
 3. of the divine eye (ie seeing a thousand world-systems through clairvoyance);
 4. of light (ie radiating light throughout a thousand world-systems); and
 5. of the body (ie extending our body aura throughout a thousand world-systems);
- ↑**Saṅkhār'upapatti S** (M 120,12.3), SD 3.4 ↑33.13 (3.1).

phassa – sense-contact.

Sense-experiences ↑**Sabba S** (S 4.23), SD 7.1.

Proximate condition for feeling, perception, and volitional formations ↑**Hālidakkāni S 1** (S 22.3) SD 10.12 ↑**Nagara S** (S 12.65) SD 14.2 ↑**Naḷa,kalāpiya S** (S 12.67), SD 83.11.

phass'āyatana – base(s) of contact ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,7) SD 4.17.

philistinism ↑(**Dullābha**) **Mahā Cunda S** (A 6.46) SD 4.6.

philosophy – theoretical statements and speculation.

Mahāyāna ~ ↑SD 3.12 (3.3.4).

physical eye – *maṃsa,cakkhu*, one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5.

physicalist = materialist, rooted in annihilationism (↑*uccheda,diṭṭhi*), one of the 2 extremes (antā 2) ↑SD 1.1 (3.1).

pile of snares – parable ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,31), SD 1.11.

pīti – zest *** →pīti,sukha.

pīti,sukha – zest and joy.

~ that are apart from sense-desires ↑**Cūḷa**

Dukkha-k,khandha S (M 24,4), SD 4.7 (1)

→tato santataraiṃ.

planes of existence 31 ↑Appendix.

pleasure not to be feared ↑dhyana.

plural vocative ↑vocation plural, elliptical

points 7 ↑satta-ṭ,ṭhāna.

poor man & rich man (parables)

Karma: If a poor person stole from a butcher or a sheep slaughterer, he can punish him, but not a rich person who is able to repay for them

↑**Loṇa,phala S** (A 3.99,7-8), SD 2.5.

→Wealth: Parables of ~.

posture ↑iriyā,patha

power, spiritual ↑bala.

pratyeka buddha ↑pacceka buddha

praise – who am I to praise Buddha? ↑***

prayer ↑āyācana. →patthāna.

precept(s) – moral precepts ↑sikkhāpada. ↑sīla.

→uposatha.

uposatha precepts ↑uposatha.

precepts 5 ↑pañca,sīla

preconscious ↑SD 17.8b esp (1.1.2; 2.2) ↑SD 7.10 (3.3) →consciousness, preconscious, subconscious, and unconscious

presentational and representational (teaching) ↑SD 49.2 (4.3.4.4).

preta – (Skt) *angl* of ↑peta.

primacy ↑canonical primacy

primary elements ↑mahā,bhūta rūpa.

priority – right priorities ↑(**Agāra**) **Āditta S** (S 1.41), SD 2.8.

prisoner – parable for sloth and torpor (↑*thīna-middha*), one of the 5 hindrances (↑*nīvaraṇa* 5) ↑SD 3.12a (3).

private truth ↑pacceka,sacca

probationary monk ↑bhikkhu parivāsa.

progress ↑aparihanīya.

prophecies –

Buddha's ~ ↑SD 1.9 (3).

Kassapa: about Mahā ~ ↑SD 1.10 (4).

→prophetic suttas.

prophecy ↑prophetic suttas. ↑prophecies.

prophetic suttas ↑SD 1.10 (3-5).

Dharma (and sangha) decline arises from “empty people” within ↑**Saddhamma Paṭirūpaka S** (S 16.13). ↑**Aṇi S** (S 20.7). ↑**Adhamma Ss 1 & 2** (A 1.10,34-42, 1.11,1-10/1:18-20). ↑**Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3,6-7), SD 2.18. ↑**Saddhamma Sammosā S** (A 2.2.10). ↑**Kimbila S 1** (A 5.201). ↑**Kimbila S 2** (A 6.40) ↑**Kimbila S 3** (A 7.56).

Dharma-ending age ↑**The Dharma-ending age**, SD 1.10. ↑SD 40b (***)

Monastic decline incl **Ovāda S 1** (S 16.6), **Ovāda S 2** (S 16.7), **Ovāda S 3** (S 16.8). See SD 1.10(4).

Moral decline of sangha members or of the Dharma, incl its disappearance ↑**Cakka,vatti Sīha,nāda S** (D 26), SD 6.10.

Women: bhikkhunī ordination & Dharma decline (above) ↑SD 1.9 (2.5).

prosperity →achievement.

provisional teaching(s) ↑teaching: provisional

psychological fear ↑**Is there a soul?** SD 2.16 (2).

psychological inversion ↑**vipallāsa**

psychological states ↑**dhamma** (4)

psychology, Buddhist – ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S**, SD 1.3 (2).

pubba,nimitta 4 – the 4 signs (old man etc) ↑SD 1.11 (3.2).
Significance ↑**Sukhumāla S** (A 3.38), SD 5.16-19.4.2)

pubba,nimitta 5 (1) – 5 omens = deva,dūta ↑(**Pañca**) **Deva,dūta S** (M 130,4-8) + SD 2.23 (2).

pubba,nimitta 5 (2) – 5 omens (deva’s death) ↑**Pañca Pubba,ninitta S** (It 83), SD 23.8a(1.2).

pubba.peta,bālī – offerings to the departed ↑**bālī** 5.

puggala – person, individual *** Bdict

puggala 4 – ↑students 4

puggalādhiṭṭhāna – person-based (teaching).
Often as puggalādhiṭṭhāna dhammādhiṭṭhāna ↑**desana** 2 (2).
↑**dhammādhiṭṭhāna**

pūja – worship. 2 kinds

punabbhava – “again-becoming,” rebirth. ↑**Rebirth in early Buddhism**, SD 57.1.
→**anattā**: rebirth.
By aspiration ↑**Saṅkhār’upapatti S** (M 120), SD 3.4.
Bad ~, good treatment ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,10-26), SD 2.6a.

Choosing right ~ ↑**Dhānañjāni S** (M 97,30), SD 4.1.

Good ~, good treatment ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,27-35), SD 2.6a.

Happy ~ ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,3), SD 2.6a. ↑**Deva,dūta S** (M 130,2) SD 2.23.

In heavens ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,18-24) SD 4.18.

Is ~ immediate? ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17.

Seeking ~ ↑**sambhavesī**.

Subhuman planes ↑(**Saddha**) **Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,2-6), SD 2.6a.

Recalling past lives ↑SD 3.8 (2).

Scientific study ↑**Is rebirth immediate?** SD 2.17 (2).

Without a soul ↑**Rebirth in early Buddhism**. ↑SD 18.11(3.1-3.2).

Wife reborn amongst gods ↑**Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48), SD 5.3.

punishment – ↑**daṇḍa**.
Corporal ~ ↑**daṇḍ’ādāna**.

puñña – merit, good. Opp ↑**pāpa**.
Grounds for ~ ↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) + SD 2.11b (2.2) ↑SD 22.17 ↑SD 22.17(2.1).
Mettā generates ~ ↑(**Puñña**) **Mettā S** (A 7.58a) SD 2.11a ↑**Ma Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) SD 2.11b.
Merit dedication ↑**peta**: dedication of merit.
Transference of merit? ↑**peta**: dedication of merit.
→**puñña,pāpa**.

puññā,kiriya vatthu 3 – the 3 grounds for merit-making, bases of meritorious deeds, or bases of good karma: 1. giving (**dāna**), 2. moral virtue (**sīla**) and 3. mental cultivation (**bhāvanā**).
More fully: the ground for merit-making based on
1. giving (**dāna,maya** ~),
2. moral virtue (**sīla,maya** ~), and
3. mental cultivation (**bhāvanā,maya** ~)
↑**Mā Puñña Bhāyī S** (It 22) where they are called 1. giving (**dāna**), 2. taming (**tama**) and 3. restraint (**saññama**) (It 22/15) SD 2.11b.
↑**Puñña,kiriya,vatthu S** (A 8.36) SD 22.17.

puñña,pāpa - merit and demerit ↑(**Vitthāra**) **Kamma S** (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.2.3).
~**pahīna** ↑SD 2.10 (3.2.3.4)

purity ↑**suddhi**.

purity 3 = the 3 points of purity ↑**ti,koṭi parisud-dhi**.

puthujjana – worldling.

↑I: **The nature of identity**, SD 19.1 (7.1) Who
is a “Buddhist”? →SD 5.4 (3)
Noble ones (*ariya*) and “true individuals” =
↑*sappurisa*.

putta – son, child

-putta (as suffix) ↑SD 5.9 (2).

Q

quest ↑pariyesanā 2.

question pucchā. 5 kinds (MA 2:334 f)

R

radiant all around ↑sabbato,pabha.
radiant mind ↑pabhassara,citta
radiation of lovingkindness etc ↑pharaṇa.
raft – (*kulla*).
 Parable (*kullūpama*) ↑**Alaggadūpama S** (M 22,14), SD 3.13.
raho,gata ↑paṭisallāna
rains ↑vassa
rains-retreat ↑vass'āvāsa.
rāja,bālī – offerings to the king (the authorities) ↑bālī 5.
raj'oharaṇa -- ***
rare persons ↑dullabha puggala.
ratana – jewel.
ratana – a cubit ↑SD 4.17 (1.3.2).
ratana 7 (1) – *satta ratana* = 7 treasures (*satta,-dhana*) or 7 noble treasures (*satta ariya,dhana*), ie, the treasures of:
 1. faith (*saddhā,dhana*),
 2. moral virtue (*sīla,dhana*),
 3. moral shame (*hiri,dhana*),
 4. moral fear (*ottappa,dhana*),
 5. learning (*suta,dhana*),
 6. charity (*cāga,ghana*), and
 7. wisdom (*paññā,dhana*);
 ↑**Ariya,dhana S 1+2** (A 7.5+6), SD 37.6.
ratana 7 (2) – *satta ratana*, the 7 jewels or treasures:
 1. ***;
 These ↑7 sets comprise 37 ↑bodhi,pakkhiya dhamma ↑**Pahārāda S** (A 8.19,17) + SD 45.18 (2.7).
ratana 7 (3) – *satta ratana*, the 7 jewels or treasures of a wheel-turner (↑*cakka,vatti*):
 1. ***
 ↑**Mahā Sudassana S** (D 17), SD 36.12 ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,33-41), SD 2.22.
ratana 7 (4) – *satta ratana*, the 7 kinds of jewels:
 1. beryl, etc
 ↑SD 45.7 (2.8.1).
ratana 10 – the 10 jewels or treasures found in the ocean:
 1. ***
 ↑A 8.19 ,17.1 @ SD 45.18.
raw meat stench – ↑āma,gandha.

razor – Uddaka Rāma,putta's razor (riddle) ↑**Pāsā-dika S** (D 29,16.8), SD 40a.6.

reality

~ vs truth ↑SD 1.1 (5.2.1).

realms ↑cosmology. →below.

realms 5 – ↑pañca,gati.

realms 6 - ***

realms of existence 31 ↑Appendix.

Rebirth realms ↑**Saṅkhār'upapatti S** (M 120), SD 3.4.

→Cosmology. →Loka.

rebirth ↑birth ↑punabbhava.

Bad ~, fear of ↑*duggati bhaya*.

Death, fear of ↑*maraṇa bhaya*.

Manāpa,kāyika devas, women reborn amongst ↑5.1 (1.4).

Sex and mating parents ↑SD 48.1 (3.1.3.2)

reciprocal ethics ↑ethics, reciprocal.

recluse ↑samaṇa; ~ship ↑*sāmañña,phala*.

recluses and brahmins duties ↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31,27+ 33), SD 4.1.

recollection – ↑anussati.

reflex peception ↑paṭigha,saññā.

refuge ↑saraṇa

refuge-going ↑saraṇa,gamana

refuges 3 ↑ratana-t,taya

refuge-taking ↑saraṇa,gamana.

relativity →time

religion

freedom of ~ **Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (1.3).

renunciants

thieves, ~ as ↑*cora*

renunciation ↑*nekkhamma*.

representational ↑presentational and representational

repulsive ↑paṭikkūla.

resistance-perception ↑paṭigha,saññā.

respect – accepting of another as it is, unconditional acceptance; can be show to self or other.

Moral shame & moral fear ↑*hiri,ottappa*.

Respect for the Dharma ↑*gārava*.

restraint - *saṁvara*.

On fourfold restraint ↑**Udumbarikā Siha,nāda S** (D 25,16.2), SD 1.4.

review ↑*paccavekkhaṇa*

revulsion ↑

rice -- ↑SD 8.3 (4.1) n. ↑**Ghaṭikāra S** (M 81,16.1) n, SD 49.3. ***

rice-pot(s) ↑okkha.

right exertion 4 – *samma-p, padhāna* ↑padhāna 4.

right view ↑sammā diṭṭhi.

right view, accomplishment in ↑diṭṭhi sam-padā; **conditions for** ~ ↑sammā, diṭṭhi paccaya.

river – Acira, vatī (parable) ↑**Te, vijja S** (D 13,24-26), SD 1.8.

robe-making – ↑cīvara, kamma.

roga – disease. Syn: ↑vyādhi.

roga 2 2 kinds of diseases: physical and mental ***

roots ↑akusala mūla 3 ↑kusala mūla 3

royal elephant ↑elephant, royal.

rules heavy ~ ↑garu, dhamma

rūpa – form: (1) canonical; (2) commentarial; 28 forms; ~ **jhāna** →jhāna 8.

rūpa, loka – the form world.

S

sabba,kamma,jaha – “abandoning all karma”

↑ **Sañcetanika S** (A 10.206) @ SD 3.9 (6).

sabbaññutā – omniscience.

Buddha’s ~ ↑ **Kaṇṇaka-t,thala S** (M 90) SD 10.8 (2)

↑ **Sandaka S** (M 76,21+52) SD 35.7 ↑SD 36.2 (5.1.1.2).

Buddha’s knowledge of the future ↑ **Pāsādika S** (D 29), S 40a.6 ↑SD 36.2 (5.10.3).

sabba,saṅkhāra,samatha – “the stilling of all formations,” where “formations” (↑saṅkhāra) means the active aspect of “forming” actions (karma) through body, speech and mind (↑dvāra 3), being either wholesome or unwholesome:

↑ **Mahā’padāna S** (D 14,3.1) SD 49.8

↑ **Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,19.3) SD 1.11

↑ **Āyācana S** (S 6.1,3.2) SD 12.2

↑ (**Dvi,lakkaṇa**) **Channa S** (S 22.90,5) SD 56.5

↑ (**Anusaya**) **Ānanda S** (A 3.32a,1) SD 31.8a.

Sometimes ↑abhisakhāra replaces *saṅkhārā*.

sabbato,pabha – “radiant all around,” said of nirvana (↑nibbāna) →viññāṇa.

sabbe dhammā anattā – “all principles [conditions] are non-self” ↑ **Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.134), SD 26.8.

sabbe dhammā nālaṃ abhinivesāyā – “nothing is worth clinging to” ↑ **Pacalā S** (A 7.58,11.2), SD 4.11.

sacca – truth ***BDict →desanā.

Foundation of an arhat (↑adhiṭṭhāna 4) ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,26), SD 4.17.

sacca 2 – the 2 truths: (Comy) conventional and ultimate ↑SD 2.6b (1) ↑ SD 5.17 (5.3.7) ↑SD 10.6 (3.3). →language, 2 levels.

sacca 4 – the 4 (noble) truths, sequence ↑SD 1.1 (6.2.2.2).

Arranged 1-2-4-3 ↑ **Mahā Sa|āyatanika S** (M 149,11 etc) + SD 41.9 (2.4).

Arranged 1-4-2-3 ↑ **Sela S**: Sn 559 = Tha 828 = M 92,19, SD 45.7.

sacrifice ↑yañña.

saddha – ancestor worship.

Who benefits from ~ ↑ (**Saddha**) **Jānussoṇi S** (A 10.1) + SD 2.6a (2).

Dedication of merit ↑SD 2.6a (3) Transference of merit?.

→transference of merit.

saddhā – P faith.

↑ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S** (S 12.41,11), SD 3.3(4.2);

↑ **Vassa S** (S 55.38), SD 45.10.

Faith arises from suffering ↑ **Upanisā S** (S 12.23), SD 6.12.

Not faith in the Buddha: Sāriputta ↑SD 40a.8 (5.6.2). Citta Gaha,pati ↑SD 40a.8 (5.6.3).

saddhamma – the true teaching or Dharma, as contrasted against later sectarian teachings and ideas found in Mahāyāna, Vajrayāna, etc, or ethnic forms of Buddhism (Chinese Buddhism, Thai Buddhism, Western Buddhism, etc), or other “turnings of the wheel” ↑dhamma,cakka. This is often used in ref Buddha’s teachings as found in early Buddhism, said to be “mere Dharma” or “essential Buddhism” ↑SD 3.2 (1.3).

saddhamma 3 – good truths: theory (*pariyatti*), practice (*paṭipatti*) and realization (*paṭivedha*) ↑ **The levels of training**, SD 40a.4 esp (2) ↑ **Notion of diṭṭhi**, SD 40a.1 (3.4).

saddhā’nusārī – faith-follower, who attains stream-winning on account of his great faith (↑saddhā) in the truth of impermanence ↑ (**Anicca**) **Cakkhu S** (S 25.1) SD 16.7.

→anicca,saññā.

→dhammānusārī.

drunk becomes streamwinner ↑ **Sarakāṇi S** (S 55.24,11), SD 3.6.

→indriya 5 (2).

sage at peace – ↑muni santa.

saha,dhammika – ***

saint ↑ariya (gen), ↑ariya,puggala (tech)

sainthood →ariya

momentary, not ↑ **Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,3-10) n, SD 1.9 14 ↑SD 2.3 (1.1.3(2)).

sakadāgāmi – once-returner.

Impartiality to one another ↑ (**Saṅgha**) **Bala S** (A 9.5,6(4)), SD 2.21.

sakkāya (1) – “existing body or group.”

as the 5 aggregates ↑ **Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44.2), SD 40a.9.

Parable ↑ **Āsivisôpama S** (S 35.238,5), SD 28.1.

sakkāya (2) – self-identity ↑ **Sakkāya S** (S 22.105), SD 42.21 ↑ (**Catukka**) **Sīha S** (A 4.33), SD 42.15.

→sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

= *atta,bhāva* (with refs) ↑SD 17.8a (5.2.4).

~ nirodha, “ending of ~” = nirvana ↑ (**Mahānāma**)

Gilāyana S (S 55.54,18.2), SD 4.10.

~ pariyāpanna, “trapped in ~” ↑ (**Mahānāma**)

Gilāyana S (S 55.54,18.2), SD 4.10.

Trapped in self-identity ↑sakkāya pariyāpanna (here).

sakkāya,diṭṭhi – self-identity view ↑SD 40a.8 (3) ↑SD 40a.12 (3.2.4).
1st of the 10 fetters (↑samyojanan 10).
→samyojana 3.

sakkāya,diṭṭhi 4 – 4 kinds of self-identity views ↑Pāṛileyya S (S 22.81,12-30), SD 6.1. ↑SD 40a.8 (3.3).

sakkāya,diṭṭhi 20 – 20 kinds of self-identity views ↑Cūḷa Vedalla S (M 44,7.3) SD 40a.9.
↑Mahā Puṇṇama S (M 109,10), SD 17.11.
↑Nadī S (S 22.93) @ SD 42.18 (2.2.1).
↑“I”: the nature of identity, SD 19.1 esp (2.2).

salāka – vote, ticket, lot.

salāka,gaha, voting, 3 kinds: (1) secret (*gulhaka*), (2) whispering in the ear (*sa,kaṇṇa,jappaka*), and (3) open (*vivaṭaka*) (Cv 4.14.26 @ V 2:98 f).

salāka,gaha 3 – ↑salāka.

saḷāyatana – the 6 sense-bases ↑Saḷāyatana Vibhaṅga S (M 137), SD 29.5
Old karma ↑(Nava Purāṇa) Kamma S (S 35.146), SD 4.12.

salt crystal ↑loṇa,phala.

sama,cariya – agreeable, harmonious living ↑Sāleyyaka S (M 41), SD 5.7 ↑It 22 + SD 2.11b (2.3).
Polysemous (eg Dh 388b).

Opposite: *visama* (uneven, disharmonious, disagreeable): A 1:74, 293 f; Sn 215, 468, 952.

samadhi – mental stillness or concentration.
↑Samadhi, SD 33.1a.

Mental stillness ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.2).
Tr of *samādhi* ↑SD 33.1a (2.1.3.4); ↑SD 8.4 (6.5.2).

samadhi 2 - 2 kinds;

samadhi 3 (1) - 3 kinds (1) sutta;

samadhi 3 (2) - 3 kinds (2) commentarial.

sāmaggī – consensus, agreement ***.
regarding dhamma ↑***

sama,jīvi,dhamma – factors of compatibility = ↑sama,jīvitā. →sama,cariya.

sama,jīvitā (1) – balanced livelihood = sama,jīvi,-dhamma ↑Sama,jīvi S 1 (A 4.55), SD 5.1).
Accomplishment of ~ ↑SD 4.1 (4.2.1) ↑Dīgha,-jānu S (A 8.54), SD 5.10.

sama,jīvitā (2) – compatibility = sama,jīvi,dhamma →sama,jīvitā 4.

sama,jīvitā 4 – 4 qualities of compatibility ↑Naku-la,pitā S (A 4.55), SD 5.1.

samajjābhicaraṇa – frequenting fairs [shows].

Source of wealth loss ↑Sigāl’ovāda S (D 31.7), SD 4.1.

samaṇa – recluse *** →samaṇa,brāhmaṇa. →tāpasa

samaṇa,brāhmaṇa – “recluses and brahmins” →samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka.

Recluses and brahmins ↑SD 25.1 (1).

Not visiting ~ ↑Cūla Kamma Vibhaṅga S (M 135,17), SD 4.15.

samaṇa,brāhmaṇa,paribbājaka - recluses, brahmins and wanderers ↑SD 25.1 (1). ↑paribbājaka

samāna,sukha,dukkha – one constant in joy and in sorrow: a true friend (↑suhadā,mitta 4) ↑Sigāl’ovāda S (D 31,21+23), SD 4.1.

samānattatā – even-mindedness, impartiality (freedom from biases), ie, the lack of the 4 biases (↑āgati 4), ie, greed, hate, delusion and fear, called “motives” (↑ṭhāna) ↑Sigāl’ovāda S (D 31.5-6), SD 4.1.

• The foremost of impartiality (the power of conciliation) is

a streamwinner’s ~ towards a streamwinner,
a once-returner’s ~ towards a once-returner,
a non-returner’s ~ towards a non-returner,
an arhat’s ~ towards an arhat.

↑(Saṅgha Bala S A 9.5,4) SD 2.21.

• Anuruddha shows ↑mettā in deed, speech and thought to Nandiya and Kimbila, thus: “Bhante, here I think thus: ‘Why should I not set aside what I wish to do and instead do what these venerables wish to do. It seems, bhante, that we are of different bodies but of one mind!’” ↑Upakkilesa S (M 128.12a) SD 5.18 §12a.

samannāhāra – (mental) “engagement,” attention ↑Mahā Hatthi,padōpama S (M 28,27), SD 6.16.

Tajjo ~o hoti ↑Madhu,piṇḍika S (M 18,16), SD 6.14.

sāmañña,lakkhaṇa 3 – the 3 universal characteristics ↑lakkhaṇa 3.

sāmañña,phala ↑Sāmañña,phala S (D 2,39-100), SD 8.10 ↑SD 21.6 (2).

Moralities, collated with parallel refs ↑Sāmañña,-phala S (D 2), SD 8.10 (3).

↑Brahma,jāla S (D 1.8-27), SD 25.

↑Te,vijja S (D 13,40-79), SD 1.8 (only *sīla* + *samādhi*, only 1st dhyana & brahma,vihāra).

samanta,cakkhu – the “universal eye,” one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5.

samāpatti 4 – the 4 formless attainments or ↑arūpa samāpatti.

samāpatti 8 – *aṭṭha, samāpatti*, viz 4 form dhyanas →jhāna and →4 formless attainments. ↑(Anupubba) **Vihāra S 1** (A 9.32), SD 95.1. →samāpatti 4. →anupubba, vihāra 9. ***

samatha – *** ; sometimes paired with ↑vipassanā.

samatha, vipassanā – calmness and insight.

These are *not* meditation methods, but *aspects* of meditation we need to properly cultivate ↑(Vijjā **Bhāgiya**) **Samatha Vipassanā S** (A 2.3.10), SD 3.2(4.2) + (4.3+4) ↑**Refuge 2**, SD 3.2 (4.2)

↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (4) ↑**Samatha and vipassana**, SD 41.1.

sāmāyika ceto, vimutti – also *sāmāyika vimutti*. It refers to the mundane meditative attainments (↑lokiya samāpatti), ie the dhyanas (*jhāna*) and formless attainments (↑arūpa samāpatti), ie the form and the formless dhyanas. So called because the mind has momentarily abandoned (↑*tad-aṅga* pahāna) its opposing mental hindrances and is resolved upon its object.

sambādho gharavāso rajā, patho – “The household life is stifling, a dusty path” ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,41) SD 8.10 ↑**Cūḷa Hatthi, padopama S** (M 27,-12.1) SD 40a.5.

sambhavesī – a being seeking birth

↑**Is rebirth immediate**, SD 2.17 (7-9).

samma – (voc) a familiar form of address, “Friend, (my) dear” pl *sammā* ↑**Sāmañña, phala S** (D 2,8) n SD 8.10.

sammā, diṭṭhi – right view.

Def ↑**Apaṇṇaka S** (M 60,6), SD 35.5, ↑SD 40a.1 (5.1.3).

Def as the 4 truths ↑(Magga) **Vibhaṅga S** (S 45.8), SD 3.3(1.1).

Sainthood and ~ ↑**Niṭṭha S** (A 10.63), SD 3.3(1.2).

For pericope ↑*micchā, diṭṭhi*.

sammā, diṭṭhi paccaya – 2 conditions for right view:

1. another’s voice ↑*parato, ghosa*;
2. wise attention ↑*yoniso, manasikāra*.

These 2 conditions are necessary for disciples to attain the right view of *insight* ↑*vipassanā* and the right view of the supramundane *path* ↑*magga*.

Sāriputta, hearing a verse (V 1:40) from Assaji, and thus becoming a streamwinner, is an example of hearing “another’s voice.” ↑***

Pratyeka buddhas and fully self-awakened buddhas do not rely of “another’s voice,” but gain their

all-knowing (ie awaken) through “wise attention.” (MA 2:346)

sammā, sambuddha – “fully self-awakened one.”

Only 1 Buddha in a world-system in each dispensation (↑*sāsana*) ↑**Bahu, dhātuka S** (M 115,14), SD 29.1a. ***

sammattā 10 – the ten-limbed rightness: nature of the full spiritual path:

noble eightfold path ↑*aṭṭh’āṅgika ariya magga* + right knowledge ↑*sammā, ñāṇa* + right liberation ↑*sammā, vimutti*:

Saṅgīti S (D 33) lists only the 8 path-factors first as “wrongness,” *micchatta* (D 33,3.1(1)) and then as “rightness,” *sammatta* (D 33,3.1(2)); as *sammattarū, Micchatta S* (S 45.21).

The 10 rightness (*dasa sammattā*): **Saṅgīti S** (D 33,3.3(6)), **Das’uttara S** (D 34,2.2(10)); **Micchatta S** (A 10.103); **Samaṇa Vg, Paccorohaṇi Vg, Parisuddha Vg, Sādhu Vg, Ariya, magga Vg, Puggala Vg** (A 10.-103-166), excl A 10.101-102. ↑SD 20.4 (3) ↑SD 42.15 (3).

sammatta, niyāma – certainty of rightness (ie, of attaining the path) ↑**Sammatta Niyāma Ss 1-3** (A 5.151-153), SD 4.2-4. ↑**Sussūsā Sa** (A 6.88), SD 4.5.

sammuti – conventional (teaching). Often as (*Abh*) *sammuti desanā* & *param’atṭha desanā* ↑*desana 2* (3). →*param’attha*.

sampadā – accomplishment:

1. heedfulness ↑*appamāda sampadā*,
2. moral virtue ↑*sīla sampadā*,
3. right view ↑*diṭṭhi sampadā*,
4. self-realization ↑*atta sampadā*,
5. will-power ↑*chanda sampadā*.

samsagga (1) – engagement, association.

samsagga (2) – dwelling places, suitable ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58,10.6), SD 4.11. →*paṭirūpa, desa*.

Worldly ~ ↑**Pacalā S** (A 7.58,10.6), SD 4.11.

samsāra – (*anl*) *samsara* cycle of lives and deaths, *samsara*. ***BDict

samudaya – arising, as in ~↑*ariya, sacca*, “the noble truth that is the arising of suffering.” ↑*samudaya* and *nirodha*.

samudaya & nirodha - tr as “arising” and “ending” respectively ↑SD 1.1 (4.3).

sāmukkaṃsā or sāmukkaṃsikā –

(1) *Vinaya, sāmukkaṃsā*, “Vinaya extract”; also “exalted” ↑SD 1.11 (3).

(2) *sāmukkaṃsikā dhamma, desanā*, “the Dharma teaching unique to the Buddhas,” viz: suffering, its arising, its ending, the path (*yā buddhānaṃ sām-*

ukkaṃsīkā dhammadesanā, taṃ pakāsesi dukkhaṃ samudayaṃ nirodhaṃ maggaṃ ↑SD 1.1 (8.2)

saṃvega – religious urgency, samvega.

↑SD 1.11 (3) ↑SD 9 (7.6).

→pasāda.

→saṃvejanīya-ṭ,ṭhāna

4 sights & ~ ↑SD 1.11 (3).

→dhamm’uddhacca

saṃvega, vatthu 8 – occasions invoking urgency

↑***.

saṃvejanīya-ṭ,ṭhāna 4 – the places that inspires the spirit, a holy place (related to the Buddha)

saṃyojana – (mental) fetters. Best known are the 10 fetters (↑saṃyojana 10). Single fetters are also found:

“Fetter of craving” ↑**Taṇhā Saṃyojana S** (It 1.2.5), SD 40a.8 (2.1.2.1) n.

“Fetter of the house-life” (*gihī, saṃyojana*) ↑**Te, -vijja Vaccha, gotta S** (M 71,12), SD 53.3.

saṃyojana 3 – a set of fetters, the first 3 of the 10 fetters (↑saṃyojana 10):

1. self-identity view ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi,
2. spiritual doubt ↑vicikicchā, and
3. attachment to rituals and vows ↑sīla-b, bata, -parāmāsa

The breaking of these 3 fetters makes one a stream-winner (↑sotāpanna) ↑SD 3.3 (5).

↑**Abhabba Tayo, dhamma S** (A 10.76,6), SD 2.4

↑**Emotional independence**, SD 40a.8.

saṃyojana 7 – a set of fetters: complaisance (*anusaya*), aversion (*paṭigha*), views (*diṭṭhi*), doubt (*vicikicchā*), conceit (*māna*), lust for existence (*bhava, -rāga*), and ignorance (*avijjā*) at **Saṅgīti S** (D 33,2.3-13)), called “latent tendencies” (↑anusaya) at (12), prec it, (**Saṅkhitta**) **Saṃyojana S** (A 7.8), (**Saṃyojana**) **Pahāna S** (A 7.9) ↑SD 2.1.2 n.

saṃyojana 8 – a set of mental fetters: killing, stealing, false speech, slander, greed-and-desire (*giddhi, -lobha*), angry fault-finding (*nindā, rosa*), angry despair (*kodhūpāyāsa*), and arrogance (*atimāna*) as the 8 “fetters” (as they bind us to samsara) ↑**Potaliya S** (M 54,6-13), SD 43.8.

saṃyojana 10 – a set of (mental) fetters (*dasa saṃyojana*):

1. self-identity view ↑sakkāya, diṭṭhi,
2. spiritual doubt ↑vicikicchā,
3. attachment to rituals and vows ↑sīla-b, bata, -parāmāsa,
4. sensual lust ↑kāma, rāga,
5. aversion ↑paṭigha,
6. lust for form existence ↑rūpa, rāga,

7. lust for formless existence ↑arūpa, rāga,

8. conceit ↑māna,

9. restlessness (or remorse) ↑uddhacca,

10. ignorance ↑avijjā;

↑**Kīṭa, giri S** (M 70) SD 11.1 (5.1) ↑(**Sekha**) **Uddesa S** (A 4.85), SD 3.3 (2).

5 lower fetters (↑orambhāgiya saṃyojana)

↑**Oram, bhāgiya S** (S 45.179) SD 98.11.

5 higher fetters (↑uddhambhāgiya saṃyojana)

↑**Uddham, bhāgiya S** (S 45.180) SD 98.12.

First 3 fetters ↑saṃyojana 3.

Streamwinner ↑**Entering the stream**, SD 3.3.

sandasseti etc, or “instruction” pericope. ***

saṅgha – conciliation, support. Powers ending with conciliation ↑**Saṅgha Bala S** (A 9.5), SD 2.21

↑**Paññā Bala S** (A 4.153), SD 2.21(1).

saṅgha 2 – 2 kinds of support.

saṅgha 4 – 4 bases of conciliation **Saṅgha Bala S** (A 9.5,5-6) SD 2.21.

saṅgha, vatthu 4 – the ways of conciliation or welfare:

1. generosity (*dāna*),
2. pleasant speech (*peyya, vajja*),
3. beneficent conduct (*attha, cariya*),
4. impartiality (*samān’attatā*);

↑**Ājāvaka S** (A 3.34) SD 4.8 ↑**Saṅgha Bala S** (A 9.5.6) SD 2.21 ↑**Lakkhaṇa S** (D 30,1.16) SD 33.9.

saṅgāyanā – (Buddhist) recital ↑saṅgīti.

saṅgha (1) – lit “herd,” tribe *** BDict

↑**Mahā, parinibbāna S** (D 16,3.8), SD 9.

domestication ↑SD 1.10 (6.1).

→prophetic suttas.

saṅgha (2) – (spiritual) community (of noble saints (↑ariya) ***

saṅgha (3) – (mod) religious community (a modernist usage, esp with Zen groups) ↑***.

saṅgha, bheda – schism.

1st great schism ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (8).

saṅgha, gatā dakkhiṇā 7 – the kinds of offerings to the sangha (celibate monastic order) (*satta saṅgha, -gatā dakkhiṇā*). **Dakkhiṇā Vibhaṅga S** (M 147) lists them as follows:

1. to both sanghas (of monks and nuns) headed by the Buddha;
2. to both sanghas after the Buddha has passed away;
3. to the sangha of monks;
4. to the sangha of nuns;
5. to an appointed group of monks and nuns;

6. to an appointed group of monks;

7. to an appointed group if nuns;

↑M 142,7 (SD 1.9).

saṅgha guṇa 9 – virtues of the sangha (↑saṅgha (2)):

1. keeps to the good way, *supaṭipanno*;
2. keeps to the straight way. *uju,paṭipanno*;
3. keeps to the true way, *ñāya,paṭipanno*;
4. keeps to the proper way, *sāmīci,paṭipanno*;
5. worthy of offerings, *āhuneyyo*;
6. worthy of hospitality, *pāhuneyyo*;
7. worthy of gifts, *dakkhiṇeyyo*;
8. worthy of salutation with the lotus-palms, *añjalī,karaṇīyo*; and
9. a supreme field of merit for the world, *anuttaraṃ puñña-k,khettam lokassa*;

↑**Aṭṭha,puggala S 1** (A 8.59) saṅghānussati SD 15.10a ↑**Dhajagga S** (S 11.3) SD 15.5 (2) ↑**Pañca Vera Bhaya S** (S 12.41,11) SD 3.3(4.2). →buddha guṇa →dhamma guṇa.

Faith in the sangha ↑**Vatthūpama S** (M 7,7) SD 28.12.

Recollection of the sangha ↑saṅghānussati.

saṅghānussati – recollection on the sangha ↑**Saṅghānussati SD 15.10a** ↑(**Mahānāma**) **Gilāyana S** (S 55.54,5), SD 4.10.

saṅghāṭī – upper robe ↑D 16,4.39, SD 9. →cīvara.

saṅgīti – (Buddhist) council(s)

2nd council ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (6).

、 Council of 700 ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (5).

Vesālī sangha act ↑**Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (4).

saṅkhāra – (sg) ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S**, SD 40a.9 (2.4).

Aspiration ↑SD 3.4 (1).

saṅkhārā – (pl) “formations,” as the 4th aggregate (↑**khandha 5**) ↑**Kāma,bhū Sutta 2** (S 41.6), SD 48.7 ↑**Saṅkhārā**, SD 17.6.

→saṅkhāra (sg)

Usage of *abhisāṅkhāra* (by itself):

↑**Mahā Vedallā S** (M 43,28) SD 30.2

↑**Parivāmaṇsana S** (S 12.51) SD 11.5

“Momentum” ↑(**Pacetana**) **Ratha,kāra S** (A 3.15,2.4) SD 17.7.

saṅkhārā – 2 conditioned things; →dhamma.

saṅkhāra,nirodha – (progressive) cessation of formations (*anupubba,saṅkhārānaṃ nirodho*) ↑**Raho,gata S** (S 36.11), SD 33.6.

saṅkiṇṇa,parikha – “one who has filled in the moat,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagad-dūpama S** (M 22,30+32), SD 3.13.

saññā (1) – perception, one of the 5 aggregates

↑**khandha 5**.

saññā (2) – perception, a form of meditation, such as the saint’s 5 perceptions ↑**saññā 5**.

Apperception of states leading to awakening (A 6.35), SD ***.

saññā 5 – the 5 perceptions of a saint, esp an arhats.

↑**Ti,kaṇḍaki S** (A 5.144), SD 2.12.

saññā,vedayita,nirodha – the cessation of perception and feeling, or briefly *nirodha,samāpatti*, attainment of cessation, or simply cessation, *nirodha*. ↑SD 48.7 (3.2) ↑**Mahā Vedalla S** (M 43,25) + SD 30.2 (4) ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44,16-21) + SD 40a.9 (2.5).

→**Animitta Ceto,samādhi Pañha S** (S 40.9), SD 24.19 (4.2).

Arhathood & ~ ↑**Ariya Pariyesanā S** (M 26,42) n, SD 1.11.

Death & cessation, differences ↑SD 33.6 (3.5).

True individual attain it, only ↑**Sappurisa S** (M 113), SD 23.7 (2).

santaṃ paṇītaṃ – *fully, etaṃ santaṃ etaṃ paṇītaṃ*, “this is peaceful, this is sublime,” in the stock passage: “This is the peaceful, this is the sublime, namely, the stilling of all formations, the letting go of all acquisitions, the destruction of craving, dispassion, cessation, nirvana,” *etaṃ santaṃ, etaṃ paṇītaṃ, yad idaṃ sabba,saṅkhāra,samatho sabbūpādhi,paṇinissaggo taṇha-k,khayo virāgo nirodho nibbānaṃ’ti*. Here, *saṅkhārā* is pl, reflecting the unawakened state; but is sg (*saṅkhāro*) when it describes an arhat’s mind ↑**Cūḷa Vedalla S** (M 44.13-15) & SD 40a.9 (2.4).

↑M 64.9.3/1:436, SD 21.10.

saṅṭhāna – stilling = overcoming thought-based distractions ↑ **Vitakka Saṅṭhāna S** (M 20 title + esp §6) SD 1.6 (3).

→vitakka,saṅṭhāna.

santuṭṭhi – contentment, also *santosa*

Monastic’s ~ ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,66), SD 8.10 = **Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,34), SD 1.7.

sappurisa – true individual ↑**Sappurisa S** (M 113) SD 23.7 ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,27-50) SD 2.22.

→*saddhā’nussarī* →*dhammānussarī*.

sapwood parable – Recollection of past lives compared to sapwood ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,18.5/3:50 f), SD 1.4. →tree parable.

sāra – heartwood or pith.

↑heartwood parable.

sārajja – *** Opp →vesārajja.

saraṇa – refuge, ie a spiritual ideal, esp one of the 3 refuges (*ti,saraṇa*) ↑saraṇa 3. ↑**The one true refuge** SD 3.1.

Dharma ↑dhamma (5) as refuge ↑**The one true refuge**, SD 3.1 (3). ↑SD 3.14 (14).

Island: ~ as an island ↑dīpa.

“One” refuge ↑**The one true refuge**, SD 3.1 (3).

Satipatthana ↑satipaṭṭhāna as ~ ↑SD 3.1 (3.4).

Self as refuge ↑atta,saraṇa.

saraṇa 3 – “the 3 refuges” (*ti,saraṇa*), the highest values and ideals (*parāyana*) in early Buddhism

1 The 3 refuges (*saraṇa*) are (1) the Buddha, (2) the Dharma and (3) the sangha ↑saraṇa,gamana.

(1) The Buddha, shower of the way ↑buddha,-guṇa.

(2) The Dharma, the Buddha’s teaching on the true nature of reality, and the path to awakening ↑dhamma,guṇa.

(3) The sangha, the holy community of noble saints (↑ariya,saṅgha), ie, those who have overcome mental defilements at various levels: the simplest level is that of the streamwinner ↑sotāpanna, and the highest, that of the ↑arhat, who is fully free of greed, hate and delusion. The attaining of any of these levels of liberation makes us naturally a part of a truly wholesome community of true individuals (↑sappurisa), who greatly benefit others.

2 The one true refuge is the Dharma itself (above): Buddha’s respect for the Dharma ↑**Gārava S** (S 6.2) SD 12.3. Traditionally, this is in the 5th of the ↑seven weeks after the great awakening ↑**The first 7 weeks**, SD 63.1.

After the Buddha’s passing, Dharma “will be your teacher” ↑**Mahā,parinibbāna Sutta** (D 16.6.1), SD 9.

These are Buddha’s first and last instructions, affirming the supremacy of Dharma above the teacher ↑**The teacher or the teaching?** SD 3.14 ↑**Jhāna Pañha S 1** (S 40.1) SD 24.11(1.3).

saraṇa,gamana – “refuge-going,” refuge-taking ↑SD 45.11 (3).

2 persons ~ ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,82), SD 1.8 (Vāsetṭha & Bhāra,dvāja).

Avantī,putta goes to Mahā Kaccāna for refuge ↑SD 1.3 (1.1).

Benefits of ~ ↑**Sarakāṇi S** (S 55.24,6), SD 3.6.

Conventional refuge-going ↑**Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7,**), SD 1.5.

Ghota,mukha goes to Udena for refuge ↑SD 1.3 (1.2).

Individual ~ ↑***

Group ~ ↑**Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7,18), SD 1.5.

Jānussoṇi (multiple ~) 12× ↑SD 44.3 (2.4).

Levels of ~ ↑Types or levels of ~

Natural ~ of the adept (↑asekha) or arhat ↑**Pubba Koṭṭhaka S** (S 48.44) SD 10.7.

Natural ~ of the learner (↑sekha) ↑**Nigaṇṭha Nāta,putta S** (S 41.8), SD 40a.7.

Spiritual or effective refuge-going (leading to streamwinning) ↑(**Anicca**) **Cakkhu S** S 25.1), SD 16.7.

Types or levels of ~ ↑SD 43.4 (5).

saraṇīya,dhamma – conditions for conciliation ↑SD 5.1.

sāsana – teaching, dispensation. Refs ↑(**Ānanda**) **Subha S** (D 10,1.7) n SD 40a.13.

9 limbs of the teacher’s Teaching ↑nav’aṅga satthu,sāsana.

Pericope ↑SD 40a.1 (8.1.2) ↑SD 49.10 (1.1.3.4).

sa,saṅkhāra,parinibbāyī – an attainer of nirvana with exertion: one of the 5 kinds of non-returners ↑anāgāmī 5.

sāsava upādānīya – “with influxes, subject to clinging” ↑SD 3.7 (4).

sassata,diṭṭhi – eternalism, one of the 2 extreme views (↑antā 2).

Opp: annihilationism (↑uccheda,diṭṭhi) ↑SD 1.1 (3.1).

Soul or self ↑(**Vaccha,gotta**) **Ānanda S** (S 44.10) SD 2.16(5).

sati’paṭṭhāna – focus of mindfulness

Destroys realms of existence ↑(**Pañca**) **Gati S** (A 9.68) SD 2.20.

Leads to dhyana ↑SD 41.1 (6.3).

satipaṭṭhāna 4 – the 4 focuses (or foundations) of mindfulness. ie, contemplations of

1. the body (↑kāyānupassanā);

2. feelings (↑vedanā’nupassanā);

3. the mind (↑cittānupassanā);

4. mind-objects, phenomena or realities (↑dhammānupassanā) ↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (D 22) ↑**Sati-paṭṭhāna S** (M 10) SD 13.

satta-k,khattu,parama – “seven-at-most,” one of the 3 kinds of streamwinners (↑sotāpanna 3).

sati sampajañña – mindfulness and full awareness = *sati*, “mindfulness” + *sampajañña*, “full awareness.”

As “full awareness” ↑**Satipaṭṭhāna Ss** (D 22; M 10) SD 13.1 (3.6.3) ↑**Sāmañña,phala** (D 2,65), SD 8.10 = **S Kevaḍḍha S** (D 11,33), SD 1.7

→yoniso manasikāra.

satta-k,khattu,parama – “seven at most lives,” of a streamwinner

satta ratana (1) – the 7 treasures ↑ratana 7 (1).

satta ratana (2) – the 7 treasures of the universal monarch ↑cakka,vatti. ↑ratana 7 (2).

satta ratana (3) – the 7 treasures = awakening-factors ↑bojjhaṅga 7.

satta saṅgha,gatā dakkhiṇā – 7 kinds of offerings to the saṅgha ↑dakkhiṇa 7.

satta-ṭ,ṭhāna – the 7 points, ie, full comprehension (↑pariññā) of the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5), viz:

1. the nature of the 5 aggregates (form or the body, feelings, perception, formations, consciousness);
2. their arising (*samudaya*) (due to conditions);
3. their ceasing (*nirodha*) (due to cessation of conditions);
4. the way to their ceasing (*magga*) (that is, the noble eightfold path);
5. the gratification (*assāda*) (ie, pleasure derived from them);
6. the dangers (*ādīnava*) (ie, suffering resulting from them); and
7. the escape from them (*nissarana*) (ie, the putting away of the desire for the aggregates).

The first 4 are also known as “turning” or phases (↑parivaṭṭa), ie, in terms of the 4 truths (↑sacca 4) ↑(Upādāna) Parivaṭṭa S (S 22.56) SD 3.7 (3).

satt’āvāsa – the abodes of beings. ↑***

sattha – knife, spear, weapon.

Knife ↑Bakkula S (M 124,11), SD 3.15.

satthā 6 – the 6 teachers ↑añña,titthiya 6.

satthu,sāsana 9 – *nav’aṅga satthu,sāsana*, the Teacher’s ninefold teaching ↑SD 3.2 (1.4).

satti – spear.

beating with ~s (parable) ↑Bāla Paṇḍita S (M 129,8), SD 2.22.

sa,upādi,sesa – lit, “with remaining traces,” ie, “with residues of the aggregates of clinging” or “with remains of material support to which one grasps (for rebirth),” namely, the 5 aggregates (↑khandha 5).

In the Suttas, the term is mostly used in such expressions as “one of the 2 fruits may be expected: either perfect wisdom or, if the groups are still remaining (*sati upādi,sesa*), non-returning” (D 22). Also in “Here the Tathāgata has *passed* into the nirvana-element in which no more groups are remaining (*anupādi,sesa*)” (A 4.118). ↑Sa,upādi,sesa S (A 9.12), SD 3.3(3).

Traces (of clinging) →upādi.

sa,upādi,sesa nibbāna,dhātu the nirvana-element with residue ↑SD 45.18 (2.5).

→anupādi,sesa nibbāna,dhātu.

sāvaka – “hearer, listener,” disciple (saint) of the Buddha, usu **ariya**~ “noble disciples” or noble individuals (↑ariya puggala) →sappurisa.

sāvaka 4 – 4 kinds of disciples (saints): monk disciples, nun disciples, layman disciples, laywoman disciples ↑Mahāparinibbāna S (D 16,3.3.4), SD 9 + SD 1.9 (4) excerpt.

sa,viññāṇaka – “(endowed with) with consciousness” (in ref to the human body) ↑SD 17.8a (12.3).

sa,vyapajjha – afflictive (said of karma with fruit) (↑kamma 4) ↑(Vitthāra) Kamma S (A 4.232,2.3) & SD 4.13 (2.1.1).

schism – ↑saṅgha,bheda.

scholars and meditators dispute ↑(Dullābha) Mahā Cunda S (A 6.46), SD 4.6.

seasons and months, Indian ***

3 seasons ↑(Tad-ah’) Uposatha S (A 3.70), SD 4.18.

sectarian wanderer ↑nānā,titthiyā paribbājaka.

seed/s – ↑bīja.

seeds and fields – ↑bīja.

seeds and fruits – ↑bīja.

seekers 2 – kinds of seekers: (1) teacher-seeker, (2) teaching-seeker ↑SD 3.14 (1).

seekers 3 – 3 kinds of seekers: (1) teacher-seeker, (2) teaching-seeker, (3) teachee-seeker ↑SD 3.14 (1).

sekha or **sekkha** – learner, trainee. ***

self ↑attā.

Self as refuge ↑atta,saraṇa.

Great ~ → mah’attā.

Small ~ ↑app’ātuma.

self-accountability ↑Deva,dūta S (M 130,4.5 passim), SD 2.23.

self-application, Dharma teaching for – ↑attū-panāyika dhamma,pariyāya.

sense-desire – ↑kāma-c,chanda.

Gratification of ~ ↑assāda.

self-empowerment ↑SD 3.14 (12-14).

self-identity – ↑sakkāya.

self-identity view – ↑sakkāya,diṭṭhi.

self-liberation ↑SD 1.11 (2.2).

self-love ↑SD 3.14 (12).

self-mortification ↑atta,kilamathānuyoga.

sense →senses

sense-pleasure – ↑kāma.

self-realization, accomplishment in ↑atta sam-padā.

self-reference – Buddha, the arhats and practitioners often address themselves in their spiritual quests or when teaching → soliloquy.

3rd person ~ ↑ **Bakkula S** (M 124,38), SD 3.15.

self-refuge ↑ *atta,saraṇa*.

sense-impression ↑ *phassa*.

sense-pleasure ↑ *kāma,guṇa*.

sense-restraint ↑ *indriya,samvara*.

senses 5 – ↑ *pañc'indriya*.

senses 6 – (P) ↑ *saḷāyatana*.

sense-stimulus ↑ *phassa*.

sensory impact ↑ *paṭigha,saññā*.

sensuality ↑ *kāma*.

sensual pleasures ↑ *kāma*.

seth – (*angl*) ↑ *setṭhi*.

sets 7 – the sets of teachings constituting the 37 limbs of awakening (↑ *bodhi,pakkhiya,dhamma*):

1. the 4 focuses of mindfulness (*catu satipṭṭhāna*) ↑ *satiṭṭhāna* 4

2. the 4 right strivings (*catu samma-p,paḍhāna*) ↑ *samma-p,paḍhāna* 4

3. the 4 bases of spiritual success (*catu iddhi,-pāda*) ↑ *iddhi,pāda* 4

4. the 5 spiritual faculties (*pañc'indriya*) ↑ *indriya* 5 (2)

5. the 5 spiritual powers (*pañca bala*) ↑ *bala* 5

6. the 7 awakening-factors (*satta bojjaṅga*) ↑ *bojjaṅga* 7

7. the noble eightfold path (↑ *ariya aṭṭh'aṅika magga*);

↑SD 9 (10.3) ↑SD 10.1 (1).

setṭhi – *seth (angl)*, fund manager or entrepreneur.

↑SD 3.15 (1.1.2).

seven-at-most *satta-k,khatu parama*, the 3rd kind of streamwinner ↑ *soṭāpanna* (2)

seven sets ↑ *sets* 7

seven weeks after the awakening ↑ *Bodhi Ss 1-3* (U 1.1-3) ↑ **Nigrodha S** (U 1.4)¹ ↑ **The first 7 weeks**, SD 63.1 ↑ BHD 3.15-19/

sex ↑ *kāma*. ↑ *methuna*.

Sex change ↑ ***

Sexual licence ↑ **Alagaddûpama S** (M 22) & SD 3.13 (1+3.1).

shadow – (*Jungian*) ↑SD 8.7 (4)n.

shawl-covered man – parable for the 5 mental hindrances ↑ *nīvaraṇa* 5 ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,29) SD 1.8.

shell and chunam (parable) ↑ *body and shell*.

shudra – (*angl* of P *sudda*, Skt *śūdra*) ↑ *sudda*.

sick, the – ↑ *gilāna*.

ministering to the ~

sickness – ↑ *ābādha*. ↑ *gelāñña*. ↑ *roga*.

sights 4 – the 4 signs purported to have been seen by the young Siddhattha that prompted him to renounce the world. ↑ *nimitta* 4. → *deva,dūta* 4

sign and detail; or neither sign nor detail ↑ *nimitta anuvyañjana*

sīha,nāda – “lion-roar,” a public statement of faith in the Buddha and his teaching. ***

Bakkula's ~ ↑ **Bakkula S** (M 124), SD 3.15.

Buddha's ~ ↑SD 1.4 (2.2).

foremost of lion-roarers ↑ **Piṇḍola Bhāra,dvāja**, SD 27.6a esp (1.2).

Mallikā's ~ ↑ **Kamma Mallikā S** (A 4.197,7-18), SD 39.10.

Nakula,mātā's ~ ↑ **Nakula S** (A 6.16,2), SD 5.2.

Pukkusāti's ~ ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,33-34), SD 4.17.

Religious dialogue ↑ **Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,24.3/3:56), SD 1.4.

Unique teachings ↑ **Cūḷa Sīha,nāda S** (M 11), SD 49.2.

Wheel-turner & ~ ↑SD 36.10 (3).

sikkhā 3 – the 3 trainings (*ti,sikkhā, sikkha-t,taya*).

↑ **Sīla samādhi paññā**, SD 21.6 ↑SD 1.11 (5).

Sainthood and ~ ↑ **(Sekha) Uddesa S** (A 3.85) SD 3.3(2).

→ *sāmañña,phala*.

sikkhā,pada – steps of training, precepts (↑ *sīla* (3)).

sikkhā,pada 4 (P) – the 4 training rules → *sīla* 4.

sikkhā,pada 5 (P) *pañca sikkhā,pāda* = ↑ *pañca,sīla*.

sikkha-t,taya – or *ti,sikkhā*, the 3 trainings ↑ *sikkhā* 3.

sīla – moral virtue ↑ *sīla* (1); moral conduct ← *sīla* (2); precepts ↑ *sikkhāpada*. → *sikkhā* 3. ↑SD 1.5 (2).

→ *uposatha*.

Social harmony ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27,26-29), SD 2.19.

***List

sīla (1) – moral virtue. ***

sīla (2) – moral conduct.

Morality, natural & prescribed → *pakati sīla, sammuti sīla*.

¹ On these 7 weeks, see also Piya Tan, *The Buddha and His Disciples*, 2004 §§3.15-19.

sīla (3) -- precepts ↑sikkhāpada.

sīla 4 – (*catu,sīla*) 4 precepts ↑**Sāḷhā S** (S 3.66.3 passim), SD 43.6 ↑SD 47.3b (2.1).

sīla 5 - *pañca,sīla*, the 5 precepts ↑**Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7), SD 1.5 (2) ↑**Silānussati**, SD 15.11 (2.2) ↑SD 21.6 (1.2) ↑SD 37.8 (2.2).

Brahma,cariya,pañcama sikkhā,pada ↑**Hatthi,gā-maka Ugga S** (A 8.22,6.5), SD 45.15.

Def & golden rule ↑**Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7/-5:352-356), SD 1.5.

10 wholesome courses of karma ↑**Sāleyyaka S** (M 41), SD 5.7.

Defilement of conduct →kamma,kilesa 4.

Drinks and intoxicants →sura,meraya,majja,-pamādaṭṭhāna.

5-precept formula is given in the following texts:

↑**Dakkhiṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 142,3.4) SD 1.9

↑**Gandha,jāta S** (A 3.79,2) SD 89.13

↑**Samvāsa S 1** (A 4.53,4+5) SD 70.10

↑(**Atta,hita**) **Sikkhāpada S 4** (A 4.99) SD 64.9

↑(**Sappurisa**) **Sikkhā.pada S** (A 4.201) SD 47.3b

↑**Sikkhāpada S 1** (A 4.234,2+3) SD 89.14

↑(**Pañca,sīla**) **Niraya S** (A 5.145,2+4), SD 59.5

↑**Sārajja S** (A 5.171,3) SD 84.13

↑**Gihi S** (A 5.179.3) SD 70.10

↑(**Pañca,sīla**) **Bhikkhu S** (A 5.286) SD 84.16.

Morality, natural & prescribed ↑SD 37.8 (2.2).

The 5 virtues ↑pañca dhamma →values 5.

sīla 6 – the 6 precepts *or* right livelihood precepts: 5 precepts + right livelihood precept ↑ājivaṭṭhamaka sīla

sīla 8 – (*aṭṭha,sīla* *or* *aṭṭh'āṅga,sīla*) the 8 precepts →uposatha ↑(**Tad-ah**)**uposatha S** (A 3.70,9-16) SD 4.18 ↑**Vitthat'uposatha S** (A 8.42) SD 89.11 ↑**Nav'-aṅ'uposatha S** (A 9.18) SD 59.4.

On the 8 right livelihood precepts ↑ājivaṭṭhamaka sīla

sīla 10 – (*P dasa,sīla*) the 10 precepts: the basic training-rules for novices (↑sāmaṇera):
1. ***

sīla-b,bata,paramāsa –(P) attachment to rituals and vows, the 3rd of the 10 fetters (saṃyojana 10) ↑**Emotional independence**, SD 40a.8 (3).
→saṃyojana 3.

sīla-k,khandha vagga – “chapter on the group of moral virtue.” The 1st ch of Dīgha Nikāya containing 13 suttas ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (1.1.1).

sīla samādhi paññā – moral virtue, mental concentration, wisdom, ie, the 3 trainings ↑ti,sikkhā.

sīla sampadā – accomplishment in moral virtue ↑yoniso manasikāra

silence ↑tuṅhi,bhāva.

simile (a figure where a specific object or idea is said to be “like” something else). *** →parable.

skeleton – parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5), SD 3.13.

skillful means ↑upāya.

slave

~s and workers duties to employers & vice versa

↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31,27+ 32), SD 4.1.

Parable for restlessness and remorse, one of the 5 hindrances (↑nīvaraṇa 5) ↑SD 3.12a (4).

slavery, mental ↑SD 29.6b (7.4).

sleep ↑SD 2.17 (9.3). →sayana. →nidda.

Good ~ ↑**Hatthaka Āḷavaka S** (A 3.34), SD 4.8.

Lovingkindness helps ~ ↑***

snake's head – parable

One of 10 parables for avoiding sensual desire

↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

Grasping a water-snake by the neck: Wrong and right uses of the Dharma ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,10+11) SD 3.13.

sobhaṇa,karaṇa dhamma – 2 states that invoke grace, states that beautify one.

social duties ↑**Sigal'ovāda S** (D 31 esp §§27-41), SD 4.1. →family. →gihi,vinaya.

social equaity

Monastic and lay ↑SD 4.10 (3.2).

social problems

Well-known examples of the causal conditions for social problems

↑**Cakka,vatti Sīha,nāda S** (D 26, esp §§9-21), SD 36.10

↑**Aggañña S** (D 27, esp §§16-20) SD 2.19

↑**Vāseṭṭha S** (M 98, esp §§6-13 = Sn 594-656), SD 37.1.

Other suttas that investigate the causal conditions behind social disorder incl ↑**Sakka,pañha S** (D 21)

↑**Mahā Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 13) SD 6.9 ↑**Kalaha,vivāda S** (Sn 4.11) SD 17.4(11).

→**Dependent arising**, SD 5.16 (19.5).

soliloquy – esp as spiritual practice or meditation ↑apostrophe.

solitary retreat ↑paṭisallāna.

solitude ↑paviveka. ↑viveka.

solitude, mental

Socializing: Buddha's mind in emptiness even when speaking with others

↑*** (M 124,6.2) SD 11.4

↑*** (A 8.30) + SD 19.5 (3).

son of family – ↑kula,putta.

sota (1) – (Ved Skt *śrotra*) ear ↑āyatana 12.

sota (2) – (Ved Skt *śrotas*) stream →dhamma.spta
→sot'āpanna.

~m odahati ↑SD 49.3 (5.3.3.6).

Stream or ear? ↑SD 3.2 (3).

sot'āpanna – streamwinner →sot'āpatti

3 kinds ↑sot'āpanna 3.

3 fetters ↑saṃyojana 3.

7 lives at most ↑satta-k,khattu,parama

Sotāpanno avinipāta, dhammo niyato sambodhi, parāyaṇo (S 22.109) SD 17.1a(2.3). →avinipāta.

Declaration as ~ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41,3), SD 3.3(4.2).

Dhyana not necessary for ~ ↑SD 3.3 (0.3). ↑SD 8.5 (2). ↑SD 23.6 (4).

Drunkard becomes ~ ↑**Sarakānī S 1** (S 55.24), SD 3.6.

Faith of a ~ SD 3.3 (4).

Impartiality to one another ↑(**Saṅgha**) **Bala S** (A 9.5,6(4)), SD 2.21.

Independence of others →apara-p,paccayā.

Jhāna ↑Dhyana

Lay ~ ↑SD 4.9 (1.2).

Lesser streamwinner ↑cūla sotāpanna.

Stream or ear? ↑SD 3.2 (3).

sotapanna 3 – the 3 kinds of streamwinners:

1. “single-seeder” (*eka,bījī*), “having taken only one more human rebirth, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,8);
2. “clan-to-clan goer” (*kolaṇi,kola*), “having re-arisen and wandered amongst two or three families, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,9);
3. “Seven-at-most,” (*satta-k,khattu,parama*), “having re-arisen and wandered amongst gods and humans for seven lives at the most, (he) makes an end of suffering” (A 9.12,10);

↑**Sa,upādi,sesa S** (A 9.12, 8-10), SD 3.3(3).

sotāpannassa aṅga 4 (*sotāpannassa aṅgāni*): the limbs of streamwinner, a streamwinner's limbs:

1. wise faith in Buddha,
2. wise faith in Dharma,
3. wise faith in (noble) sangha (↑ariya,saṅgha), and
4. well-accomplished in moral virtue;

↑(**Tad-ah'**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,4-7), SD 4.18.

↑**Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41,10-14), SD 3.3(4.2).
→sotāpatti-y-aṅga.

sot'āpatti – streamwinning →sot'āpanna. ↑**Kūṭa,-danta S** (D 5,29-30), SD 22.8 Kūṭadanta's ~.

↑**Entering the stream**, SD 3.3.

6 benefits of ~ ↑(**Sotāpanna**) **Ānisaṃsā S** (A 6.97), SD 3.3(4.4).

Certainty of ~ ↑SD 3.3 (7)..

Mind-moment, *not* a ↑pāṭipuggalika dakkhiṇā 14 (10)n.

sotāpatti-y-aṅga 4 – “the factors of streamwinning”:

1. association with true persons,
2. hearing the True Teaching, 3. wise attention, and
4. practice of the Dharma in accordance with the Dharma;

↑(**Sotāpatti**) **Phala S** (S 55.55; A 5.246).

↑(**Mahānāma**) **Gilāna S** (S 55.54,5), SD 4.10, called the 4 assurances ↑assāsaniyā dhammā.

Also called ↑ariya,vuḍḍhi or ↑vuḍḍhi,dhamma.

→sotāpannassa aṅga.

soul ↑attā.

space – ↑ākāsa.

span – ↑vidaṭṭhi.

specific conditionality ↑idap,paccayatā.

speck-free rice-meal pericope ↑**Ambaṭṭha S** (D 30,2.10.1/1:105),

speech ↑vācā ↑vacana.

spiritual faculty – ↑indriya 5 (2).

spiritual friendship ↑kalyāṇa,mittatā

śrāddha – (Skt) ancestor worship ↑saddha.

stairway to nowhere – (parable) ↑**Te,vijja S** (D 13,21-23), SD 1.8.

states ↑dhamma; protectors of the world
↑loka,pāla

stifling: The household life is stifling, a dusty path ↑sambādho gharavāso rajā,patho.

stilling of thoughts ↑vitakka,saṅṭhāna.

stone and mountain – parable. a stone compared to the Himlayas: the severity of 300 stroke of the spear ↑satti vs hellish suffering ↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,9) SD 2.22.

store-consciousness ↑ālaya,vijñāna.

streamwinner ↑sotāpanna

strict rules 8 ↑garu,dhamma 8

striving ↑padhāna

students 4 - the 4 types of persons (*puggala*) in terms of how fast they learn the Dharma:

1. the intuitive or quick learner (*ugghaṭitaññū*);
2. the diffuse learner, one who learns after a detailed treatment, the intellectual (*vipacit'aññū*);
3. the guidable, one who needs tutoring (*neyya*); and

4. the slow learner, “one who merely knows the word of the text (but not the meaning or usage)” (*pada,parama*) (A 2:135; Pug 41; MA 3:178, 5:60);
↑***

studying the Dharma - ↑SD 3.2 (2).

stumbling-block – ↑antarāyika dhamma.

subconscious ↑consciousness, preconscious, sub-conscious, and unconscious.

subha,nimitta – beauty sign ↑SD 16.3 (5).

subhuman planes – (↑āpaya) 4 are mentioned in the suttas:

1. ghosts ↑peta,
2. animals ↑tiracchāna,
3. asuras ↑asura, and
4. hell-beings ↑niraya ↑SD 2.22 (1.7).

success →achievement.

sudda – shudra (angl), a member of the worker class in ancient India of the Buddha’s time.

Origins ↑**Aggañña S** (D 27,25) SD 2.19.

suddhi – purity. 2 kinds ***

suffering ↑dukkha.

suffering and its ending. Full quote: “Both before and now what I teach is suffering and the ending of suffering” (S 22.86) ↑**Yamaka S** (S 22.85,37) SD 21.12.

Addressed to “monks” (↑monk) ↑**Alaggadūpama S** (M 22.38), SD 3.13 ↑**Anurādha S** (S 22.86,21) SD 21.13.

suhadā,mitta – true-hearted friend ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,21-26), SD 4.1 ↑**Dūta S** (A 8.16) SD 46.7 (8.2) ↑**Group karma**, SD 39.1 (7.1).

Qualities 4 ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,21-26), SD 4.1 →kalyāṇa,mitta.

suhadā,mitta 4 – 4 kinds of true-hearted friends, 4 qualities of a true friend ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,21-26), SD 4.1

suicide ↑**Chann’ovāda S** (M 114 = S 35.87), SD 11.12 ↑**Godhika S** (S 4.23), SD 80.1 ↑**Vakkali S** (S 22,87). SD 8.8.

sukha – happiness

Buddha always happy ↑(**Hatthaka**) **Āḷavaka S** (A 3.3.4), SD 4.8.

Who dwells happily? ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 14,21-22), SD 4.7.

Jain view: ~ arises from pain ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k,khandha S** (M 14,20), SD 4.17.

sukha 3 – kinds of bliss (of a wise person ↑paṇḍita):

1. past bliss (psychological);
2. present bliss (social);

3. future joy (spiritual);

↑**Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,28-32), SD 2.22.

Opp 3 fears (of a fool) ↑bhaya 3.

True individual →sappurisa.

sukh’allikānuyoga – devotion to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures (one of the 2 extremes ↑anta 2) ↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,23), SD 40a.6.

sukha,vihāra – dwelling in comfort →dibba,vihāra Reflecting on aggregates →khandha ↑(**Khandha**) **Sīla,vanta S** (S 22.122,20), SD 47.4.

sukka dhamma 2 – 2 bright states, viz moral shame and moral fear; called the 2 world protectors ↑loka,pāla.

↑**Hiri Ottappa S** (A 2.9), SD 2.5c.

↑**Sukka S** (A 2.8), SD 2.5(2b).

sukka,kaṇha – (of karma) black and white ↑(**Vitthāra**) **Kamma S** (A 4.232) @ SD 4.13 (2.2.3).

suṃsumāra – crocodile ↑**Nakula S** (A 6.16,1) & SD 5.2 (1.1).

suññ’āgāra – or *suññāgāra*, an uninhabited abode, place or shed ↑**Dhyana**, SD 8.4 (6.2.2.5) (1). →Meditation places.

superpowers ↑abhiññā

superstition – SD 40a.8 (5.2).

support ↑saṅgaha; material support ↑paccaya 4; spiritual support ↑apassena 4.

supreme worship ↑paramā pūjā.

sura,meraya,majja,pamādaṭṭhāna – “strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks, that are the bases for heedlessness.” ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31,7+8)n, SD 4.1. →sikkhāpada 4.

5th of the 5 precepts ↑pañca,sīla.

Meditation ↑**Bhāvanā**, SD 15.1 (3).

Recluses and brahmins who refrain from ~ (*mada-p,pamādā paṭiviratā*) worthy of our support

↑**Patta,kamma Sutta** (A 4.61,1), SD 37.12 ↑**Ādiya Sutta** (A 5.41,6/3:46), SD 2.1.

Source of wealth loss ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31.7), SD 4.1.

suta – heard = wise ↑***

→bahu-s,suta.

sutta – (P; Skt *sūtra*) “thread,” a discourse or early teaching of the Buddha or his immediate disciples. complete – ↑**Pāsādika S** (D 29,16.11), SD 40a.6.

→prophetic suttas.

sutta 2 – 2 kinds of discourses, viz, (1) whose meaning is to be drawn out (*neyy’attha*) or implicit teaching, (2) whose meaning is already drawn out

(*nī'tattha*), or explicit teaching. ↑**Neyy'attha**

Nī'tattha S (A 2.3.5+6/1:60), SD 2.6b. ↑SD 2.23 (1).

sweet talker – ↑anuppiya,bhāṇī.

sword stake – parable for avoiding sensual desire

↑**Alagaddûpama S** (M 22,3.5), SD 3.13.

symbolic adaptation →natural adaptation

synaesthesia -- ↑SD 29.3 (2).

T

tad-aṅga, vimutti -- ***

tajjo samannāhāra hoti ↑samannāhāra

taking strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks and that which causes heedlessness –
↑surā, meraya, majja-p, pamāda-ṭ, ṭhana.

talk ↑desanā ↑kathā

talker

Mere ~ – ↑vacī, parama.

Sweet ~ – ↑anuppiya, bhāṇī.

tama-t-agge – “the highest” ↑SD 3.1 (3.2) n.

taṇhā – craving ↑***

tapa – “asceticism”: imperfections of ~

↑**Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,9-12), SD 1.4.

tapanīya puggala 4 – kinds of person in terms of torture or mortification (painful practice)

↓**Apaṇṇaka S** (M 60,35-56 etc) SD 25.5.

tāpasa – ascetic. →samaṇa →tapassī

Purified ~ ↑**Udumbarikā Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,13-15), SD 1.4.

tāpassī – ***

On various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

tapo, jigucchā – asceticism of loathsomeness: a key idea in ↑**Udumbarika Sīha, nāda S** (D 25,7.2) SD 1.4.

Buddha declares that he is supreme in ~ ↑**Mahā Sīha, nāda S** (D 8,21) SD 73,12.

Syn of self-mortification (↑attā, kilamathānu-yoga or dukkara, kiriyā) ↑***

PED wrongly defines as “disgust for asceticism” ↑SD 1.4(1.3).

tappurisa (*Skt* tatpuuṣa; *angl* tatpurusha) ↑SD 17.8a (7.2.1) n.

tathāgata (satta) – a sentient being ↑**Brahma-jāla S** (D 1,2.27) ≈ **Cūḷa Māluṅkyā, putta S** (M 63,2) + SD 5.8 (3) ↑**Aggi Vaccha, gotta S** (M 72.9-14) ≈ **Khemā S** (S 44.1), SD 63.6 ↑**Yamaka S** (S 22.85), SD 21.12 ↑**Nānā Tittihīyā S 1** (U 6.4), SD 40a.14.

→**Anurādha S** (S 22.86,4) SD 21.13, where Comy explains *tathāgata* there as “your teacher” (ie the Buddha), but regarding him as a “being” (**taṁ tathāgato’ti tumhākaṁ satthā tathāgato taṁ sattaṁ tathāgataṁ** (SA 2:312).

→**Aggi Vaccha, gotta S** (M 72) @ SD 6.15 (3.2).

After-death speculation ↑**Avyākata S** (A 7.5) + SD 40a.11 (2).

Tathāgatena vuttā – “Spoken by the Tathagata.”

In connection with **Dhamma, cakka Pavattana S** (S 56.11) ↑SD 1.1 (8.5).

tatpurusha ↑tappurisa

tato santataram – “something more peaceful than that (sense-pleasure)” ↑**Cūḷa Dukkha-k, khandha S** (M 14,4.3), SD 4.7. →pīti, sukha.

teacher – ↑guru. ↑satthā.

2 ~s of the Bodhisattva →SD 1.11 (4).

Attachment to ~ ... SD 3.14 (11).

Student discovers teacher when listening to Dharma ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,22.2), SD 4.16.

Famous ~s can have wrong views ↑(**Ahitāya**)

Thera S (A 5.88), Sd 40a.16.

The Buddha has no teacher ↑SD 49.3 (4.3.2).

Learn from a godo teacher even when told to leave ↑**Mahā Suññatā S** (M 112,20.2), SD 11.4.

teacher-pupil duties ↑**Sigal’ovāda S** (D 31,27+29), SD 4.1.

teachers →teacher

teacher’s compassion ↑(**Nava Purāṇa**) **Kamma S** (S 35.146,7-9), SD 4.12.

teacher’s ninefold teaching ↑satthū, sāsana 9.

teachers, 6 heterodox – ↑añña, tittihīyā 6.

teaching ↑Buddha, dhamma. ↑desanā. ↑dhamma, vinaya. ↑sāsana.

2 kinds of teaching ↑sutta 2.

Neyy’attha (meaning to be drawn out) ↑sutta 2.

Nī’t’attha (meaning already drawn out) ↑sutta 2.

Provisional ~ ↑**Neyy’attha Nī’t’attha S** (A 2.3.5+6) SD 2.6b.

teaching Dharma ↑dhamma, desanā.

temporal suffering ↑dukkha 3.

temporary liberation – *sāmāyika vimutti* or more specifically ↑*sāmāyika ceto, vimutti*.

te, vijja (P), those with the 3 knowledges ↑ti, vijjā. ↑**Te, vijja S** (D 13), SD 1.8 (2.2.2).

te, vijja arahata the three-knowledge arhat ↑te, vijjā ↑arahata

texts, fundamental ↑pāvacaṇa

ṭhāna 4 – the 4 motives: (1) greed, (2) hate, (3) delusion, and (4) fear ↑**Sigal’ovāda S** (D 31.5+6), SD 4.1; also called ↑āgati 4.

theism – a belief in some kind of God or gods ↑SD 1.8 (5) Buddhism and theism.

thera – elder, usu a monk of 10 monastic years

↑vassa and above. Sometime a generic term for monks ↑bhikkhu ↑**Dhamma, dāyāda S** (M 3,4-5),

SD 2.18, which mentions elders (*thera*), middling elders (*majjhima thera*) and novice monks (*navaka*).

thera,karaṇa dhamma 4 – the 4 qualities that make an elder. Briefly:

1. moral virtue in keeping with the monastic discipline;
2. great learning in the Dharma;
3. being an adept in attaining the 4 dhyanas;
4. an arhat; ↑**Uruveḷā S 2** (A 4.22), SD 71.13.

thera,karaṇa dhamma 10 - the 10 qualities that make an elder. *** (A 5:201), SD ***

Theseus' paradox or “the ship of Theseus.” An ancient Greek idea that helps in a reflection of non-self ↑SD 26.9 (1.6.1.1).

thief ↑cora
renunciants as ~ves ↑cora

thīna,middha – sloth and torpor. One of the 5 hindrances ↑nīvaraṇa 5.

things unheard of before ↑*ananussutesu dhammesu*.

thinking does not occur in deep meditation
↑jhāna: thoughts do not occur in ~.

“this is not mine, this I am not, this is not my self” ↑n’etaṃ mama, n’eso’ham asmi, na mēso attā’ti.

thought-reduction – one of the method for overcoming distractions ↑vitakka,saṅkhārā,-saṅthāna

ti,bhāvanā – the 3 cultivations = ↑ti,sikkhā

ti,cīvara – the 3 robes or triple robes, viz: the upper robe (*saṅghāṭi*), the outer robe (*uttar’āsāṅga*) and the undergarment (*antara,vāsaka*) ↑M 10,8(4) n SD 13.3. →**How robes are recycled**, SD 37.14;

tikkha,paññā – sharp wisdom ↑paññā 4.

ti,kosalla – 3 kinds of skill, proficiency (in growth ↑āya,kosalla, in loss ↑apāya,kosalla, in means ↑upaya,kosalla) ↑SD 30.8 (3.1).

ti,koṭi parisuddhi – “the three-pointed utter purity,” the 3 points of purity, which elaborate on the ↑golden rule, ie, the rationale for moral virtue or ethics ↑**Veḷu,dvāreyya S** (S 55.7) ↑SD 1.5 (3), which also fully formulates the “threefold purity,” as found in its “moral conduct” (training of body and speech) [§§6-12], viz,

1. we should keep the precepts ourselves,
2. we should encourage others to do so, too, and
3. we should “speak in praise” of the precepts.

Threefold purity as essence of the 5 precepts (↑pañca,sīla) ↑**Dhammika S** (Sn 394) SD 1.5(3),

SD 27.3(3.1) →**Sevitabba,asevitabba S** (M 114) SD 39.8).

The first 2 of the threefold purity of moral action is applied to the 4 accomplishments of a lay follower ↑(**Upāsaka**) **Mahānāma S** (A 8.25) SD 6.3. These 4 accomplishments are:

1. a lay follower is one who takes the 3 refuges ↑*ti, ratana*;
2. he keeps himself morally by keeping to the five precepts ↑*pañca sīla*;

3. he lives for his own welfare; and

4. he lives for the welfare of others;

↑**Amba,laṭṭhika Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 61,9-17) SD 3.10

Psychological ethic which speaks of the purity of “the 3 doors of action” (↑dvāra 3)— of body, speech and mind—by way of “the examination of one’s conscience” or self-review (↑paccavekkhana) ↑**Amba,laṭṭhika Rāhul’ovāda S** (M 61,9-17) SD 3.10.

Vinaya def, eg, meat and fish are “pure” (ie, allowable) if these 3 conditions are fulfilled: if one has not seen, heard or suspected that the being has been killed for one ↑***.

ti,lakkhaṇa – the 3 (universal) characteristics: impermanence (↑anicca), unsatisfactoriness (↑dukkha) and non-self (↑anattā) ↑**Atam,mayatā**, SD 19.13 (1).

All dharmas as “non-self” (*sabbe dhammā anattā*) ↑**Dhamma Niyāma S** (A 3.134), SD 26.8.

Shorter version ↑**Arahātā S 1** (S 22.76), SD 26.7.

Totality formula ↑**Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59,-12-16), SD 1.2.

time – *kāla*

Relativity ↑**Pāyāsi S** (D 23,11.1-4), SD 39.4.

ti,parivaṭṭa – the 3 phases (of the 4 noble truths) ↑ariya,sacca 4) ↑dvādasā’ākāra.

ti,piṭaka – the 3 baskets (of canonical teachings). ↑SD 3.2 (1.6).

tīracchāna – animal(s): see foll.

tīracchāna,kathā – “animal talk,” ie, low talk, esp of the wanderers ↑**Tīracchāna,kathā S** (S 56.9) SD 65.13 ↑**Poṭṭhapāda S** (D 9,3).

Fuller list, “the moralities” (*sīla*) ↑**Brahma,jāla S** (D 1,43-62) + SD 25.2 (3) ↑**Sāmañña,phala S** (D 2,43-63) + SD 8.10 (3).

Destiny for those with wrong views ↑**Lohicca S** (D 12,10), SD 34.8.

tiracc hāna,yoni – the animal birth ↑ **Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129,18-23), SD 2.22.

tīra,dassī sakuṇa – a land-sighting bird ↑ **Kevala-dha S** (D 11,85)+n SD 1.7.

ti,saraṇa – the 3 refuges. ***

ti,sikkhā – the 3 trainings ↑ sikkhā 3.

ti,vidha gaha – the threefold grasping, as the notions, “This is mine, this I am, this is my self” (*etam mama, eso’ham asmi, eso me attā ti*) = respectively, the graspings (*gaha*) of view (*diṭṭhi,gaha*), of craving (*taṇhā,gaha*), of conceit (*māna,gaha*) ↑ **Anatta Lakkhaṇa S** (S 22.59), SD 1.2, applied to the 5 aggregates (§17-21).

ti,vijjā – the 3 knowledge (of an arhat). →te,vijja. ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ SD 1.8 (2.2.2) ↑ **Mahā Sīha,-nāda S** (M 12,17-19) SD 49.1 = 2.24 ↑ **Cūḷa Hatthi,-padōpama S** (M 27,23-25) SD 40.5. →te,vijja arahata.

torture 4 – kinds of person in terms of torture or mortification (painful practices) ↑ **tapanīya puggala**.

total – (adj, P) ↑ **accanta**.

totality formula ↑ **atītānagata,paccupannaṃ aj-jhattaṃ vā bahiddhā vā oḷarikaṃ vā sukhumaṃ vā hīnaṃ vā paṇītaṃ vā yaṃ dūre santike vā**.

training (*sikkhā*), step of training ↑ **sikkhā,pada**; the 3 trainings ↑ **ti,sikkhā**

transcendence – a belief in some kind of higher power or existence, usu of God; also applicable to Buddhism, ie, the view that the Buddha is a transcendent cosmic being, esp in Mahāyāna ↑ **SD 3.12 (3.5)**.

transference of merit – “sharing” of good karma with the departed; rejected in early Buddhism for 2 main reasons:

1. there is no “dead” (all are reborn), only the “departed” ↑ **preta** ↑ **(Saddha) Jāṇussoṇi S** (A 10.177,***), SD 2.6a;
2. ↑ **merit** or ↑ **karma** cannot be transferred or negotiated ↑ **Tiro,kuḍḍa S** (Khp 7 = Pv 1.5) SD 2.7 →SD 2.6a (3).

translation -- ↑ **Translating Buddhist Sutras**, 2003.

- **Language & discourse**, SD 26.11.
- principles of ~ ↑ **SD 49.2 (4.1.1.2)**.
- problems of ~ SD 40b (6.2).
- sense & ~ SD 41.6 (2).

traveller (parables)

wilderness, ~ through a: parable for doubt, one of the 5 hindrances (↑ **nīvaraṇa**) ↑ **SD 3.12a (4)**.

tree – (parable) with 4 similes: loose outer bark (*pa-paṭika*), bark (*taca*), sapwood (*pheggu*), heartwood (*sāra*) ↑ **Udumbarikā Sīha,nāda S** (D 25,15) + SD 1.4 (1.1): §§15.2, 17.2, 18.3, 19.3+5.

Variation, incl branches and leaves ↑ **Aggi Vaccha,gotta S** (M 72) SD 6.15.

Fruit-laden ~, parable for avoiding sensual desire ↑ **Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,3.5) SD 3.13.

triangle of experience -- ↑ **Madhu,piṇḍika S** (M 18,16) SD 6.14; ↑ **Mahā Hatthi,padō[ama S** (M 28,27-38) SD 6.16.

true friend – ↑ **suhadā,mitta**.

true friendship – ***suhadā,mittatā** ↑ **suhadā,mitta**.

true-hearted friend ↑ **suhadā,mitta**

true individual ↑ **sappurisa**.

true knowledge ↑ **vijjā (2)**.

true teaching ↑ **saddhamma**.

truth ↑ **sacca**.

~ vs reality ↑ **SD 1.1 (5.2.1)**.

truth and beauty ↑ **beauty and truth**

truth-follower ↑ **dhammānusārī**.

tuṇhī,bhāva – silence, esp as “noble silence” ↑ **ariya tuṇhī,bhāva**.

Anātha,piṇḍika’s ~ ↑ **Ādiya S** (A 5.41) SD 2.1 (5).

Nigrodha’s ~ ↑ **Udumbarikā Sīha.nāda S** (D 25,-20) SD 1.4.

Yama’s ~ ↑ **Deva,dūta S** (M 130,9) SD 2.23.

turtle & fish (parable) ↑ **SD 26.1 (3.1)**.

two periods in the Buddha’s ministry ↑ **periods 2, in the Buddha’s ministry**.

U

ubhato,bhāga,vimutta – liberated both ways ↑ SD 4.25 (3.2).

ubhato,saṅgha – *lit* “both sanghas,” the 2 sanghas (of monks and of nuns) ↑***. (V 1:309,24; A 4:277,10).

uccheda,diṭṭhi – annihilationism, one of the 2 extreme views (↑antā 2), opp to eternalism (***)
Soul or self ↑(Vaccha,gotta) **Ānanda S** (S 44.10), SD 2.16(5).

udaya-b-baya – rise and fall (of phenomena) ↑SD 17.2b.

Uddaka Rāma,putta’s razor (riddle) ↑razor, Uddaka Rāma,putta’s

udder-teat – esp in parable “to milk a cow by a mere tug at the udder-teat,” ↑gadduhana,matta.

uddesa – “summary” of teachings, usu listed at the start of a sutta. Examples of suttas that have the *uddesa* are **Saḷ-āyatana S** (M 137/3:216-222), SD 29.5, **Uddesa Vibhaṅga S** (M 138/3:223-229), SD 33.14, **Araṇa Vibhaṅga S** (M 139/3:230-236), SD 7.8 and **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140/3:237-247), SD 4.17, all with prose summaries, and **Bhadd’eka,ratta Ss** (M 131-134), SD 9.0, with the same verse summary—the prose analyses (*vibhaṅga*) then follow in all these suttas. ↑**Pañca-t,taya S** (M 102) @ SD 40a.12 (1.1.2). →dhamma,pariyāya

uddhacca –restlessness ↑**Uddhacca,kukkucca**, SD 32.7 (2.1), esp (2.1.4).
dhamm’~ ↑SD 41.5 (5); ↑SD 32.7 (2.1.4, 2.2.3); ↑SD 41.4 (2.2.1).

uddhacca,kukkucca –restlessness and remorse. One of the 5 hindrances ↑nīvaraṇa 5.

uddhambhāgiya – “higher,” with ref to the higher fetters, ie, the last 5 of the 10 ↑saṃyojana: (6) greed for form existence (*rūpa,rāga*), (7) greed for formless existence (*arūpa,rāga*), (8) conceit (*māna*), (9) restlessness (*uddhacca*), (10) ignorance (*avijjā*). So called because they fetter us to the higher world, viz the form worlds ↑rūpa,loka and the formless worlds ↑arūpa,loka.

uggaha nimitta – acquired image ↑nimitta 3 (2).

ugghaṭitaññū – an intuitive or quick learner, the first of 4 kinds of persons ↑learners 4.

ukkhita,paligha – “one who has lifted the cross-bar,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,30+31), SD 3.13.

unconscious ↑consciousness, preconscious, subconscious, and unconscious

unconverted, teaching the – for a list of suttas where the Buddha teaches individuals who remain unconverted ↑SD 1.4 (2.3).

undertaking things 4 ↑dhamma samādāna 4.

unestablished consciousness appaṭiṭṭha viññāna ↑**Viññāna**, SD 17.8a (11.3). →viññāna

unheard before, Things ↑anussutesu dhammesu.

universal eye – *samanta,cakkhu*, one of the 5 eyes ↑cakkhu 5.

universe

parallel ~s ↑**Kosala S 1** (A 10.29,2), SD 16.15.

↑(**Ānanda**) **Abhibhū S** (A 3.80), SD 54.1. ↑SD 10.9 (8.2.3).

solar system ↑cakka,vāḷa

world system ↑loka,dhātu

upacāra samādhi – access concentration ↑nimitta 3 (2).

upādāna –clinging, grasping.

1. (psychological) dependent arising ↑paṭicca Samuppada

2. (existential) 4 kinds of clinging ↑upadāna 4.

Fire and fuel ↑SD 3.7 (5).

Fuel ↑fire and fuel here.

upādāna 4 – types of clingings:

1. to sense-pleasure (*kāmūpādāna*),

2. to views (*diṭṭhūpādāna*),

3. to vows and rituals (*sīla-b,batūpādāna*), and

4. to the self-doctrine (*atta,vādūpādāna*):

↑**Mahā,nidāna S** (D 15.6) SD 5.17 ↑**Sammā Diṭṭhi S** (M 9.34) SD 11.14.

Clinging to sense-pleasures ↑**Anusaya**, SD 31.3 (2).

Clinging to views ↑**Anusaya**, SD 31.3 (5).

Clinging to vows and rituals ↑**Entering the stream**, SD 3.3 (5.3).

Clinging to self-view ↑**Anusaya** SD 31.3 (5.2): self-view. *Attānūvāda*. Regarding *atta,vād’upādāna* (clinging to a self-view).

upādāya,rūpa – derived form(s). ↑**Upādāna) Pari-vaṭṭa S** (S 22.56,7), SD 3.7.

upadhi – acquisition ↑**Mahā,parinibbāna S** (D 16), SD 9.15 ↑**Mahā Satipaṭṭhāna S** (M 22,22) SD 9.2.

↑**Ariya Pariyesanā** (M 26,6) SD 1.11 ↑**The unconscious**, SD 17.8b (4.4).

→upādi, “trace (of clinging).”

upādi - “trace(s) (of clinging),”

Anupādi,sesa, “remainderless,” eg, “Here the Tathāgata passed into the remainderless (*anupādi,sesa*) nirvana-element.” (A ***4:118).

Secular use in parable of the man shot with a dart, “trace (of poison)” ↑**Sunakkhatta S** (M 105,19) SD 94.3.

→sa,upādi,sesa →upādi,sesa.

upādi,sesa –“(with) a trace of clinging” ↑SD 41.4 (2.2.1). →upādi.

upahacca,parinibbāyī - an attainer of nirvana upon landing, one of the 5 kinds of non-returners. ↑anāgāmi 5.

upakāra –a helper: a true-hearted friend (↑suhadā,-mitta 4) ↑**Sigāl’ovāda S** (D 31.22), SD 4.1.

upakkilesa –mental impurity/-ies ↑SD 5.18 (3).

upakkilesa 8 pairs = ↑upakkilesa 16.

upakkilesa 11 – kinds of (mental) impurities:

5 hindrances ↑nīvaraṇa 5, evolved from ~ SD 5.18 (3).

upakkilesa 16 – kinds of (mental) impurities:

↑**Dhamma,dāyāda S** (M 3) SD 2.18 (Table 3).

↑**Vatthūpama S** (7,3) SD 28.12. These 2 lists are almost identical.

10 fetters ↑saṃyojana 10; evolved from ~ ↑SD 2.18 (3) n.

Upanishads (*angl; Skt upaniṣad*) ↑”Did the Buddha ‘borrow’ ideas from the Upaniṣads?” SD 6.15 (5)

↑**Ambaṭṭha S** (D 3), SD 21.3 (3).

Refuting elf-views ↑SD 3.13 (4).

upaññāta dhamma 2 – truths ascertained by the Buddha himself. ↑***

upāsaka – male lay follower, layman follower; ***

Various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1).

→upāsikā.

upasama – peace, stilling.

Foundation of arhathood ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,28), SD 4.17.

upāsikā – female lay follower; ***

Various related terms →SD 38.6 (2.1)

→upāsaka.

upāya – skillful means.

Brahmanical terms adapted ↑SD 12.1 (6).

Language as skillful means ↑SD 12.1 (7).

upāya,kosalla – skill in means (one of ↑ti,kosalla).

upekkhā – equanimity ↑upekkhā.

upekkhā – equanimity ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,20-21), SD 4.17.

→brahma,vihāra 4.

Conditioned ~ ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,22), SD 4.17.

Formless spheres (↑ārūpāvacara) ↑**Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,21), SD 4.17.

uposatha (*Skt upavasatha*) observance (precept day) ↑**Tad-ah’uposatha S** (A 3.70), SD 4.18 ↑**Dhammika S** (A 4:254 f = Sn 400 f) SD 27.3(2.1).

→atth’aṅga,sīla (8-factored precepts).

Benefits ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,17-24), SD 4.18.

Cowherd’s ~ ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,2) ≈ SD 4.18.

~ day ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) + SD 4.18 (3).

Divine ~ ↑brahm’uposatha.

Rebirth in heaven(s) ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,18-23), SD 4.18 →Punabbhava.

Holy days ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (1.2).

Instructions on keeping various ~s ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (3).

Lay practice ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (2.2).

Nirgrantha’s ~ ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,3) + SD 4.18.

Noble observance(s) (*P ariyūposatha*) ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) @ SD 4.18 (4-16).

~ precepts ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,9-16) + SD 4.18 (2).

→Seasons and months, Indian.

Sīla (precepts) ↑uposatha,sīla.

uposatha 3 – kinds of observance (cowherd’s observance, nirgrantha’s observance, and noble observance (↑ariyūposatha – constituting the first 3 of ↑uposatha 8) ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,1.2-4), SD 4.18.

uposatha 8 – kinds of observances:

1. the cowherd’s,
2. the nirgrantha’s,
3. the noble ↑ariyūposatha = the perfect ↑brahmūposatha,
4. the Dharma ↑dhammūposatha,
5. the moral virtue ↑sīlūposatha,
6. the sangha ↑saṅghūposatha,
7. the devata ↑devatūposatha, and
8. the 8-limbed observances ↑aṭṭh’aṅgūposatha) ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70,1-16), SD 4.18.

The first 3 observances ↑uposatha 3.

uposatha,sīla –observance precepts or 8 precepts ↑(**Tad-ah’**) **Uposatha S** (A 3.70) + SD 4.18 (2). ↑uposatha 3.

uppādetā – one who gives rise (to the teaching)

pericope ↑SD 49.10 (1.1.2).

uroboros ↑SD 23.3 (1) ↑SD 49.2 (4.3.2.3).

uttara,saṅga – outer robe ↑A 3.38,1 SD 63.7.

Triple robes ↑ti,cīvara.

uttari manussa,dhamma – superhuman qualities.

Buddha's ~ ↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,34+43 etc)

SD 49.1 = 2.24.

uṭṭhāna – diligence.

uṭṭhāna,sampadā (accomplishment of ~) ↑SD 4.1

(4.2.1) ↑**Dīgha,jānu S** (A 8.54) SD 5.10.

V

vācā – speech.

vacana,patha 5 – “paths of speech” (M 21): bases for the 10 kinds of speech:

1. timely or untimely,
2. true or false,
3. gentle or harsh,
4. connected with the goal or unconnected with the goal,
5. with lovingkindness or with a hating heart

↑ **Kakacūpama S** (M 21,11.1), SD 38.1.

vacana,patha 6 – “paths of speech” ↑ **Abhaya Rāja,kumāra S** (M 58,8) SD 7.12.

vacana,patha 10 – ↑ **vacana,patha 5**.

vague Buddhism ↑ **Buddhism, vague**.

vacī,kamma – verbal action ↑ **dvāra 3**. ↑ **kamma 3**.

vacī,parama – mere talker: a false or bad friend (↑ **pāpa,mitta 4**) ↑ **Sigal’ovāda S** (D 31,15+17), SD 4.1.

vaishya (angl of Skt *vaiśya*) ↑ **vessa**.

vāhana –vehicle (military), mount (iconography) ↑ **Vism 8.17 n**, SD 48.14

value – basic universal ~s ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27), SD 2.19.

Intrinsic ~ & instrumental ~ ↑ **SD 1.5 (2.7)**.

values 5 – of the 5 precepts ↑ **dhamma 5**.

vana – forest ↑ **SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42)**.

~*daya*, forest grove ↑ **SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42)**.

~*saṅḍa*, forest thicket ↑ **SD 49.1 (6)(§1 & §42)**.

vaṇṇa (1) colour

↑ **Kakacūpama S** (M 21.14), SD 38.1;

↑ **Atthi,rāga S** (S 12.64.8), SD 26.10;

↑ **Gaddula,baddha S 2** (S 22.100,11), SD 28.7b;

↑ **(Nīvaraṇa) Saṅgārava S** (S 46.55,4.2+10), SD 3.12;

↑ **(Manta) Saṅgārava S** (A 5.193,3+8), SD 73.3.

Abhinīla (of the Buddha’s eyes) ↑ **Lakkhaṇa S** (D 30,2.10.3) SD 36.9 n.

vaṇṇa (2) (Skt *varṇa*) – social class(es) ↑ **vaṇṇa 4**.

vaṇṇa (3) (Skt *varṇa*) ***

vaṇṇa 4 – social classes ↑ **Kaṇṇakaṭṭhala S** (M 90), SD 10.8 (6). ***

vāsī 5 – *pañca,vāsī*, the fivefold mastery in dhyana ↑ **SD 24.3 (2)** ↑ **SD 33.1a (2.1.3)**.

vasī vitakka,pariyāya,pathesu –“a master of the thought-paths” ↑ **Vitakka Saṅḥāna S** (M 20,-8.2) SD 1.6 → **vitakka,saṅḥāna**.

vassa (1) – rains, esp “rains-retreat, rains-residence.” ↑ **vass’āvāsa**.

vassa (2) – years, esp monastic years, by which seniority is determined. ↑ **thera**.

vass’āvāsa –“rains retreat, rains-residence” ↑ **SD 38.3 (1.2.1)**.

vatthu,kāma –***

veda (1) (Skt, angl; P usu *vijjā*) knowledge, esp (brahminical) sacred knowledge or such texts ↑ **Te,vijja S**, SD 1.8 (2.1).

veda (2) – joy, as in ↑ **attha~ dhamma~**.

Veda 3 –the 3 Vedas. ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13) @ **SD 1.8 (2.1)**. → **veda**. → **te,vijja**.

~ as “desert, jungle, misfortune” ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,36/1:248), SD 1.8.

vedanā – feeling(s) ↑ **SD 3.7 (6.2)** ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,23-24) SD 4.1.7.

Does Buddha have feelings? ↑ **Samyojana**

Koṭṭhita S (S 35.232,8) SD 28.4 (3) ↑ **How the saints feel** SD 55.6 ↑ **SD 29.5 (3.2)** ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140,22), SD 4.17.

vedanā 2 – *** kinds of feelings → **Feeling**

Neutral feelings ↑ **Vedanā**, SD 17.3 (4.10).

vedaniya –“to be felt” ↑ **kamma**: felt, to be.

Vedic rishis ↑ **isi, Vedic**.

vegetarianism → **āhāra**.

meat-eating ↑ **Āma,gandha S** (Sn 2.2), SD 4.24.

vegetation parable ↑ **Selā S** (S 5.9 = v550).

vekaṭṭika – eating of filth or dung, a self-mortifying practice rejected by the Buddha ↑ **Kassapa Sīha,-nāda S** (D 8,14) ↑ **Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,49) SD 1.13 (excerpt) SD 49.1.

Vinaya mentions the 4 “great filth” (*mahā,vikaṭṭā*), namely, (cow) dung (*gūtha*), (cow) urine (*mutta*), ash (*chārikā*) and clay (*mattikā*), applied against snakebite (V 1:206) ↑ ***

vepullā 2 – kinds of abundance.

vera,bhaya 5 – ***kinds of anger and fear arising on account of breaking the 5 precepts (↑ **sīla 5**) ↑ **Pañca Vera Bhaya S 1** (S 12.41), SD 3.3(4.2).

Syn → **bhaya,vera**.

Vesak (pronounced way.sak) (Singapore) ↑ **Visākha Pūjā**.

vesārajja – moral or spiritual courage or confidence ↑ **SD 28.9a (3)**.

Buddha's 4 intrepidities ↑ **Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,22-28) SD 49.1.

veśsa – vaishya, a member of the business class in ancient India of the Buddha's time.
Origins ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27,24) @ SD 2.19.

vevaṇṇiya – classless ↑ **Pabbajita Abhiṅga S** (A 10.48,2(1)), SD 48.9.

vicikicchā – (spiritual) doubt. The 2nd of the 10 fetters (↑ saṃyojana 10) & 5th of the 5 hindrances (↑ nīvaraṇa 5). ↑ **Emotional independence**, SD 40a.8 (2) → saṃyojana 3.

victim mentality – *** (Dh 3-4).

vidaṭṭhi – a span ↑ **Dhātu Vibhaṅga S** (M 140) @ SD 4.17 (1.3.2).

view ↑ ditṭhi. wrong ~ ↑ micchā,ditṭhi.

vigat'ābhijjho vigata,vyāpādo – “free from covetousness, free from ill will” = ↑ abhijjhā,domanassa ↑ **Kara.ja,kāya Brahma,vihāra S** (A 10.208,1.3), SD 2.10.

vigilance ↑ ārakkha.

vihāra – (monastic) residence.
List of major monastic parks and residences ↑ SD 44.18 (2.1) n.

vihāra 9 – the 9 abodes ↑ viññāna-ṭ,ṭhiti 9.

vihimsā,vitakka – thought of violence → akusala,-vitakka.

vijānāti – to cognize, know ↑ SD 20.2 (2.4).
↑ viññāta

vijjā (1) – (non-Buddhist) knowledge, esp religious knowledge, as is ↑ te,vijjā (n) and te,vijja (adj). ***

vijjā (2) – (Buddhist) liberating knowledge, esp said of the result of samatha and vipassanā working together ↑ **Vijjā Bhāgiya S** (A 2.3.10), SD 3.2(4.2).
→ **Samatha and Vipassana**, SD 41.1 (3).

vijjā 3 – the 3 knowledges (of an arhat) ↑ ti,vijja.

vikāla,visikhā,cariyānuyoga – habitually loitering in the streets at unseemly hours.
Source of wealth loss ↑ **Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31.7), SD 4.1.

village fringe ↑ gamānta.

vimokkha – liberation ↑ vimokkha 8.

vimokkha 8 – atṭha vimokkha, the 8 liberations ↑ SD 5.17 (10).

vimutti – freedom. ↑ vimutti 2.

vimutti 2 – kinds of freedom, ceto,vimutti + paññā,vimutti ↑ **Mahā,nidāna S** (D 15/2:70 f) SD 5.7 ↑ **Kiṭṭagiri S** (M 70,16) SD 11.1.

8 deliverances ↑ **Mahā Nidāna S** (D 15,35) SD 5.17.35 ↑ (**Atṭhaka**) **Vimokkha S** (A 8.66) SD 95.11 ↑ **Saṅkhār'upapatti S** (M 120,37) SD 3.4.

Vinaya (ts) The early Vinaya is made up of 2 main parts: Sutta Vibhaṅga (analysis of the Pāṭimokkha rules: V 3-4) and **Khandhaka** (V 1-2), itself divided into Mahā,vagga and Culla,vagga, dealing mostly with sangha history, communal formalities, and fellowship, reflecting a well-organized well-spread monastic community. A late appendix, the Parivāra (V 5), was added in Sri Lanka. ↑ ***

Reasons for promulgating ~ ↑ attha,vasa 10

vinīpāta – the world of suffering, opp ↑ avinīpāta.

viññāna – consciousness

Anidassana, without attributes ↑ **Kevaladḍha S** (D 11,85.3), SD 1.7.

Appatitṭha viññāna, unestablished consciousness ↑ **Viññāna**, SD 17.8a (11.3).

Citta mano viññāna as the mind ↑ citta mano viññāna.

Classes of ~ (of difference btw ~ and saññā).
meditation on consciousness ↑ SD 42.10 (2.5).

Radiant all around ↑ **sabbato,pabha**.

Reflection on ~ ↑ meditation on consciousness
here

Radiant all around ↑ **sabbato,pabha**.

Unestablished consciousness ↑ appatitṭha viññāna (above).

Where does ~ comes from? ↑ SD 5.16 (10.8).

Without attributes ↑ anidassana (above).

viññāna 2 – kinds of consciousness:

1. cognitive consciousness (mod) (consciousness of the 6 senses) ↑ SD 17.8b (3);

2. existential consciousness (mod) (↑ bhav'aṅga, ↑ cuti,citta and ↑ paṭisandhi,citta) ↑ **Viññāna**, SD 17.8a (6.1) ↑ **Nīvaraṇa**, SD 32.1 (3.8).

↑ **Viññāna**, SD 17.8a (6), esp Fig 6.1.

viññāna,kāya – classes of consciousness.

1. eye-consciousness, *cakkhu,viññāna*;

2. ear-consciousness. *sota,viññāna*;

3. nose-consciousness. *ghana,viññāna*;

4. tongue-consciousness, *jivhā,viññāna*;

5. body-consciousness, *kāya,viññāna*;

6. mind-consciousness, *mano,viññāna*;

↑ (**Upādāna**) **Parivaṭṭa S** (S 22.56,19) + SD 3.7 (6.5).

viññāna,kicca – the cognitive process

5-door cognitive process ↑ SD 19.14 (2).

Mental process → citta,vithī

viññāna,sota – a rare canonical term, found only in **Sampasādaniya S** (D 28,7), prob = *bhav'aṅga*

(comy) “life-continuum,” or the sub-unconscious) or *bhavaṅga,sota* (sub-conscious stream). ↑SD 17.8c (1).

viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti 4 – stations of consciousness, a basis on which consciousness needs to establish itself. The 5 aggregates and how consciousness is unestablished, ie, finds no footing, and so ending suffering and rebirth ↑**Upāya S** (S 22.53.4-5) SD 29.4.

The 4 stations of consciousness (*viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti*) as the first 4 aggregates, where consciousness gains a footing: either

1. in relation of form, with form as object and basis, as a place of enjoyment, or similarly in regard to
2. feelings,
3. perception, or
4. formations, and there it grows, increases, becomes abundant. (D 33,1.11(18); Nc 1)

(**Viññāṇa**) **Bija S** (S 22.54) says the same thing, adding that the 4 stations should be seen as the earth element (like soil for plants) (S 22.54.7) n, SD 8.3(9).

Why is consciousness not “engaged” with itself? ↑**Hālidakkāni Sutta 1** (S 22.34.7) SD 10.12

viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti 7 – stations of consciousness

↑**Viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti**, SD 23.14.

↑**Mahā,nidāna S** (D 15,33) SD 5.17 Table 1;

↑**Saṅgīti S** (D 33,2.3(10/3:253)

As the 4 elements (↑mahā,bhūta) ↑(**Viññāṇa**)

Bija S (S 22.54,7) n, SD 8.3(9).

↑“grounds for rebirth (Comy): ↑**Satta Viññāṇa-ṭ,ṭhiti S** (A 7.41) SD 96.5

↑Table, **Group karma?** SD 39.1 (1.4).

viññāṭa – the known ↑SD 3.13 (5.2.1.5+5.2.1.5).

↑vijānāti

vipāka –fruit, fruition.

Karmic fruition ↑kamma: vipāka.

vipallāsa – perversion; 3 kinds: of perception

(*saññā*~): of thought (*citta*~), and of view (*diṭṭhi*~)

↑**Vipallāsa S** (A 4.49), SD 16.11.

modes of perversion 4 ↑SD 16.11 (1).

psychological inversion = ↑modes of ~

viriy’ārambha exertion of effort ↑yoniso manasikāra

virtue ↑guṇa

virtues dear to ariyas ↑**Virtue ethics**, SD 18.11 (2.2).

→akhaṇḍehi acchiddehi asabalehi akammāsehi

virtue ethics ↑**Virtue ethics**, SD 11.18a.

↑(**Vitthāra**) **Kamma S** (A 4.232) SD 4.13.

virtues of great assistance ↑bahu,kāra dhamma

Visākha Pūjā – Buddha day, Vesak day (Singapore), Wesak day (Malaysia) (traditionally the full-moon day of May), commemorates the Buddha’s nativity, awakening and parinirvana. ↑**Āsāḷha Pūja** is Dharma day ↑**Māgha Pūja** is Sangha day ↑SD 16.1 (5).

visaṃyutta – “unfettered,” one of the 7 epithets of an arhat ↑**Alagaddūpama S** (M 22,30+35), SD 3.13.

visesa – distinction, esp in “progressively higher distinction,” *ulāraṃ pubbenāparaṃ visesaṃ*

↑**Dhamma,cetiya S** (M 89.12 + 18) SD 64.10

↑**Bhikkhuṇī Vāsaka S** (S 47.3 + 10), SD 24.2

↑**Ānāpāna,sati S** (M 118.2+6), SD 7.13

As *ulāraṃ visesaṃ*, only in ↑**Lohicca S** (D 12)

SD 34.8.

Sainthood 4 ↑**Anāpāna,sati S** (M 118,2) SD 7.13 & n.

visit recluses and brahmins – ↑samaṇa,brāhmaṇa: ~.

vitakka –***

vitakkānaṃ ādīnavo –“the disadvantage of the thoughts,” one of the 5 methods of stilling the mind given in **Vitakka,saṅṭhāna S** (M 20), SD 1.6.

↑vitakka,saṅṭhāna.

vitakka,saṅkhāra,saṅṭhāna –“stilling the thought formations,” one of the 5 methods of stilling the mind given in **Vitakka,saṅṭhāna S** (M 20), SD 1.6 ↑vitakka,saṅṭhāna 5.

vitakka,saṅṭhāna 5 – (ways of) stilling thoughts; more fully, “the stilling of thought formations” (*vitakka,saṅkhāra,saṅṭhāna*).

1. thought displacement (*aññāṃ nimittaṃ*, “a different sign”): nail parable;

2. aversion therapy (*tesaṃ vitakkānaṃ ādīnavo*, “the disadvantage of those thoughts”): well-dressed youth parable;

3. non-attention (*asati,amanasikāra*, “disregarding, non-attending”): parable of turning away;

4. thought-reduction (*vitakka,saṅkhāra,saṅṭhānaṃ*, “stilling the thought-formations”): parable of slowing down;

5. will-power (↑dante’bhidantam-ādihāya jivhāya tālum āhacca, “with clenched teeth and the tongue pressing on the palate”): wrestler parable

One who masters these is known as “master mind-er” (↑vasī vitakka,pariyāya,pathesu) ↑**Vitakka Saṅṭhāna S** (M 30) SD 1.6.

Thinking and thoughts →vitakka.

Stilling (the mind)→saṅṭhāna.

vitakka, vicāra ↑ *Vitakka, vicāra*, SD 33.4.

viveka 3 – 3 kinds solitude (bodily, mental and spiritual) ↑ *Viveka, nissita*, SD 20.4.

viveka 5 (1) – kinds solitude:

1. through suppression (*vikkhambhana viveka*);
 2. through displacement (*tad-aṅga viveka*);
 3. through cutting off (*samuccheda viveka*);
 4. through tranquillization (*paṭipassaddhi viveka*); and
 5. through escape (*nissaraṇa viveka*);
- ↑ *Satipaṭṭhāna Ss*, SD 13.1 (4.2.3).

viveka 5 (2) – kinds of solitude:

1. solitude through suppression (*vikkhambhana viveka*);
 2. solitude through the displacement by opposites (*tad-aṅga viveka*);
 3. solitude through cutting off (*samuccheda viveka*);
 4. solitude through tranquillization (*paṭipassaddhi viveka*); and
 5. solitude through escape (*nissaraṇa viveka*)
- ↑***

↑ *viveka, nissitaṃ virāga, nissitaṃ nirodha, nissitaṃ vossagga, pariṇāmiṃ*:

→ *Satipaṭṭhāna Ss*, SD 13.1 (4.2.3).

viveka, nissita formula ↑ foll.

viveka, nissitaṃ virāga, nissitaṃ nirodha, -

nissitaṃ vossagga, pariṇāmiṃ – “... dependent on solitude, dependent on fading away (of lust) [on dispassion], dependent on cessation (of suffering), ripening in letting go (of defilements).”

Solitude (viveka) or seclusion ref to the overcoming of the 5 mental hindrances (*pañca nīvaraṇā*): “dependent on solitude is called the **viveka, -nissita formula** → *Viveka, nissita*, SD 20.4.

vocative plural, elliptical ↑ SD 1.11 (3.2.2); ↑ SD 13.1 (3.1.1.4); ↑ SD 43.6 (1.2).

vossagga – letting go ↑ SD 20.4 (7) ↑ SD 41.1 (2.2.-1.2 (2)).

vote, voting ↑ *salāka*

vuḍḍhi, dhamma, “virtues conducive to growth”

↑ *Paññā, vuḍḍhi S* (A 5.246).

= ↑ *sotāpatti-y-aṅga 4*

vūpakaṭṭha – aloof, secluded ↑ (*Satipaṭṭhāna*)

Bāhiya S (S 47.15,3), SD 47.10.

vyādhi – disease; syn ↑ *roga*. ***

Bile disorder, parable for lustful desire (↑ *vyāpāda*), one of the 5 hindrances (↑ *nīvaraṇa 5*) ↑ SD 3.12a.

vyāma or byāma – a “fathom” (*vyāma* or *byāma*) is the length spanned by both arms being extended to their full length (about 6 ft = 1.8 m), and is found only in the phrase *vyāma-p, pabha* or *byāma-p, pabhā*, referring to the Buddha’s aura or halo.

vyāma-p, pabhā or byāma~ – the fathom-wide radiance (of the Buddha), his aura. ↑***

vyāpāda – ill will, one of the 5 hindrances ↑ *nīvaraṇa 5*.

vyāpāda, vitakka – thought of violence ↑ *akusala, vitakka*

W

walking

~ meditation ***

~ up and down ↑ **Aggañña S** (D 27,1.3), SD 2.19.

wanderer

Sectarian wanderer ↑ **nānā,tiṭṭhiyā** paribbājaka.

wandering

~ by stages (*carika caramāno*) ↑ **carika** 2.

~s (of the Buddha). ↑ **carika** 2.

watchfulness

↑ **ārakkha**.

water-pot

– parable ↑ **Amba,laṭṭhikā Rāhol'ovāda S**

(M 61,3-6), SD 3.10.

water-snake

– (P *alaggada*) parable ↑ **Alagaddūpa-**

ma S (M 22,10), SD 3.13.

wealth

Abuse ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (9.3).

Benefits of ~ ↑ **Ādiya S** (A 5.41/3:45 f), SD

2.1. ↑ **Money and monastics**, SD 4.19 (9.7).

Benefits of **both** worlds ↑ **Patta,kamma S** (A 4.61/-
2:65-69), SD 37.12.

Budget ↑ financial management (below).

Dangers of wealth ↑ **(Ādinavā) Bhoga S** (A 5.227/-
3:259), SD 100.3.

Destroying wealth, 4 ways ↑ **bhoganam**
apāya,mukha 4. → ways of losing wealth (below).

Enjoyment of ~ ↑ **bhoga,sukha**.

Financial management ↑ **Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31), SD
4.1 (4).

True **individual's** wealth ↑ **(Mahā,megha)**

Sappurisa S (A 8.38/4:244 f), SD 30.10(3.2b).

Karma: commensurate karmic fruits for actions of
the good and the bad ↑ **Loṇa,phala S** (A 3.99,5-6), SD
3.5. **Joys** of ~ ↑ **Anaṇa S** (A 4.62), SD 2.2;

↑ **Dīgha,jānu S** (A 8.54), SD 5.10.

Ways of **losing** wealth ↑ **bhogānam apāya,mukha**
4+6.

Wisdom & ~ ↑ **Aputtaka S 1** (S 3.19/1:89-91), SD
22.4.

→ **bhoga**. → **dhana**.

wealthy man

(parable) ↑ **Wealth: Parables of ~**.

weeks, 7.

The 7 weeks after the Buddha's awakening

↑ **Dhamma & Abhidhamma**, SD 26.1 (5).

welcome

↑ **paṭisanthāra**.

welfare, bases of

– (P) **saṅgaha,vatthu** 4.

Wesak

(Malaysia) ↑ **Visākha Pūjā**.

“What shall I do now?”

↑ **Alabbhaniya Ṭhāna S** (A
5.48,72), SD 42.1.

wheels of prosperity ↑ **cakka**.

wholesome root ↑ **kusala mūla**. → **akusala mūla**.

wife – brahmins having ~s (non-attainment of dhyana)

↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,31-35)/1:247), SD 1.8.

Counseling husband ↑ **Nakula S** (A 6.16), SD 5.2.

Duties ↑ **Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48), SD 5.3.

Duties of children & wife ↑ **Family duties** (below).

Family duties ↑ **Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,27+30), SD 4.1.

Qualities of a **goUod** ~ ↑ **Nakula,mātā S** (A 8.48),
SD 5.3.

Rebirth amongst the gods ↑ **Rebirth**.

wife, qualities of a good 8 ↑ **Nakula,mātā S** (A

8.48), SD 5.3.

will-power – ↑ **dante'bhidantam-ādhāya jivhāya**

tālurū āhacca.

Accomplishment in ~ ↑ **chanda sampadā**.

wise person ↑ **paṇḍita**.

Learned person ↑ **suta**. deeply learned ↑ **bahu-**
s,suta.

winds 8 ↑ **loka,dhamma** 8.

wisdom eye – **pāññā,cakkhu**, one of the 5 eyes

↑ **cakkhu** 5.

wise attention ↑ **yoniso manasikāra**.

wishes, fewness of – (P) ↑ **app'icchā**.

with influxes, subject to clinging ↑ **sāsava**

upādāniya.

with remaining traces ↑ **sa,upādi,sesa**.

woman

most beautiful ~ (parable) ↑ **Te,vijja S** (D 13,19/1:241
f) & SD 1.8 (3).

↑ birth amongst the **Manāpa,kāyika devas**, 8 quali-
ties ↑ **SD 5.1** (1.4).

→ **women**.

women

↑ **bhikkhunī** ordination

→ **woman**.

work relationship ↑ **Sigāl'ovāda S** (D 31,27+ 32), SD

4.1.

world ↑ **loka**.

Origin ↑ **Cosmology**.

~ out there remains the same ↑ **Nibbedhikā Pari-**
yāya S (A 6.63,3.4) SD 6.11.

worldly conditions ↑ **loka,dhamma**

worldly joys ↑ **gihi,sukha** 4.

worldly welfare ↑ **gihi,sukha** 4.

world protectors ↑ **loka,pāla**

worship ↑ **pūja** *** D 16. → **paṭṭhāna**.

writing -- ↑ **SD 26** (3.1.3).

wrong view(s) ↑ micchā,ditṭhi

Y

yāma 3 – watch(es) (of the night): the 1st watch (6-10 pm), the 2nd watch (10 pm – 2 am), 3rd watch (2-6 am). ↑***

yamaka pāṭihāriya – twin wonder ↑**Miraculous Stories**, SD 27.5b (3.1.2).

yañña – sacrifice. ↑**Pasenadi Yañña S** (S 3.9/1:75 f), SD 22.11.

Animal sacrifice ↑(**Uggata,sarīra**) **Aggi S** (A 7.44,5-6), SD 3.16.

yañña 2 – 2 kinds ***

yapanīya – able to keep going ↑M 31,5.2 @ SD 44.11.

ye dhammā hetu-p,pabhavā ... – “Of whatever states that arise from a cause ... “ ↑SD 5.16 (2.1.2).

yoga 4 yokes ↑āsava

yojana – a league (= 11.25 km (7 mi) = 4 *gāvutas*) ↑SD 4.17 (1.2.2).

yokes 4 (*yoga*) ↑āsava

yoni 4 – 4 modes of birth, womb:

1. The egg-born [oviparous] birth (*aṇḍa,jā yoni*);
2. The womb-born [viviparous] birth (*jalābu,jā yoni*);
3. The moisture-born birth (*saṁseda,jā yoni*);
4. The spontaneous birth (*opapātikā yoni*).

(*aṇḍa,jā yoni*),

(*saṁseda,jā yoni*),
(*opapātikā yoni*).

↑**Mahā Sīha,nāda S** (M 12,32-33) SD 49.1 = SD *2.24.

yoniso manasikāra – wise attention→**Yoniso Manasikāra Sampadā S** (S 45.55) SD 34.12; ↑**Nimitta** and **anuvyañjana** SD 19.14 (5).

Aggregates, ~ of ↑(**Khandha Manasikāra**) **Nandi-k,khaya S** (S 22.52) SD 12.9b.

Another’s voice ↑parato,ghosa are 2 key ways of overcoming doubt.

Awakening-factors ↑**Yoniso Manasikāra S** (S 46.36) SD 93.3; →**Mahā Sakya,muni Gotama S** (S 12.10) @ SD 14.3 (2).

Food for mindfulness and full awareness ↑(**Āhāra**) **Āvijja S** (A 10.61) SD 31.10.

Hindrances, For overcoming ~ ↑(**Nīvaraṇa**)

Bojjhaṅga **Āhāra s** (S 46.51) SD 7.15.

Internal condition for the noble eightfold path ↑**Meghiya S** (A 9.3) SD 34.2, ↑**Virtue Ethics**, SD 18.11 (6.4).

Liberation through ~ ↑(**Khandha Manasikāra**)

Nandi-k,khaya S (S 22.52) SD 12.9b.

Satipatthana ↑(**Āhāra**) **Āvijja S** (A 10.61) SD 31.10.

Sense-bases, ~ of ↑**Nandi-k,khaya S 1-4** (S 35.-156-159) SD 12.7+8 & SD 93.1+2.

Truths, noble ↑**Sabb’āsava S** (M 2,11) SD 30.3.

yuganaddha – twin (such as in practice) ***

Z

zeal →pīti

zero ***

Appendix 1

The Indian Seasons and Lunar Months

The Pali names of the ancient **Indian months** given here follow Vism 621 and its Ṭikā (based on Ñāṇamoli's *A Pali-English Glossary of Buddhist Technical Terms*, 1994), with the Sanskrit names and number of days added:

<u>Season</u>	<u>Sub-season</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Sanskrit</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>
	Hemanta	Māga,sira	Mārga,śīrśa	30	Nov-Dec
Hemanta	(winter)	Phussa	Puṣya*	30	Dec-Jan
(cold)	Sisira	Māgha	Māgha	30	Jan-Feb
	(cool)	Phagguṇa	Phālguna*	30	Feb-Mar
	Vasanta	Citta	Caitra	30	Mar-Apr
Gimhāna	(spring)	Vesākha	Vaiśākha	31	Apr-May
(heat)	Gimha	Jeṭṭha	Jyaiṣṭha	31	May-Jun
	(summer)	(Uttar')Āsālha	Āṣāḍha	31	Jun-Jul
	Vassanā	Sāvana	Śrāvaṇa	31	Jul-Aug
Vassāna	(rains)	Posṭha,pāda	Proṣṭha,pada*	31	Aug-Sep
(rains)	Sārada	Assa,yuja	Āśva,yuja	30	Sep-Oct
	(autumn)	Kattika	Kārttika	30	Oct-Nov

[*Puṣya also called Pauṣa; Phālguna also called Phaggu; Proṣṭha,pada also called Bhādra,pada.]

Note: The Indian month begins on the first day of the waning moon and ends on the full moon.

↓Vism:Ñ 15 n10; ↓VvA:M 107 n102.

↓SD 1.1(1)n & http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_calendar.

Appendix 2. The 40 meditation methods (Vism 3.104-133/110-112)¹

MEDITATION METHOD	PERSONALITY	CONCENTRATION LEVEL	
<u>10 kasinas</u>			
1. earth (<i>paṭhavī</i>)	all personality types	} 1 st -4 th dhyana	
2. water (<i>āpo</i>)			
3. fire (<i>tejo</i>)	hating		
4. wind (<i>vāyo</i>)			
5. blue (<i>nīla</i>)	all personality types		
6. yellow (<i>pīṭa</i>)			
7. red (<i>lohita</i>)			
8. white (<i>odāta</i>)			
9. light (<i>āloka</i>) ²			
10. space (limited) (<i>ākāsa</i>)			
<u>10 foulness (<i>asubha</i>)</u>			
11. the bloated	} lustful	— 1 st dhyana	
12. the livid			
13. the festering			
14. the cut-up			
15. the gnawed			
16. the scattered			
17. the hacked and scattered			
18. the bleeding			
19. the worm-infested	} intellectual	— access	
20. the skeleton			
21. loathsomeness of food ³			
22. analysis of the 4 elements			
<u>10 recollections (<i>anussati</i>)</u>			
23. recollection of the Buddha	} faith	} access	
24. recollection of the Dharma			
25. recollection of the Sangha			
26. recollection of moral virtue			
27. recollection of charity			
28. recollection of the gods			
29. mindfulness of death	intellectual	} 1 st dhyana	
30. mindfulness of the body	lustful		
31. mindfulness of the breath	delusive/discursive		1 st -4 th dhyana
32. recollection of peace	intellectual		access
<u>4 immeasurables (<i>appamaññā</i>)</u>			
33. lovingkindness	} hateful	} 1 st -3 rd dhyana	
34. compassion			
35. appreciative joy			
36. equanimity	—	4 th dhyana	
<u>4 formless meditations (<i>ārūpa</i>)</u>			
37. perception of boundless space	} all personality types	4 th dhyana	
38. perception of boundless consciousness			
39. perception of nothingness			
40. neither-perception-nor-non-perception			

¹ See *Bhāvanā*, SD 15.1 (Fig 8.1); R Gethin 1998:178 (Table 4) & H Gunaratana 1985:219-221 (App 3).

² In the suttas, *āloka kasīna* is replaced by *viññāṇa kasīna* (consciousness kasina), eg A 10.29.4 @ SD 16.15.

³ This is sometimes known as “the one perception” (*eka,saññā*). This (21) and the following (22) are each a class of their own.

Appendix 3 The 31 realms of existence according to the Pali sources⁴
SD 1.7 (Appendix)

<u>WORLD</u> (<i>dhātu</i>)	<u>COSMOLOGY</u>		<u>PSYCHOLOGY</u>
	REALM (<i>bhūmi</i>)	LIFE-SPAN	KARMA (leading to rebirth in corresponding realm)
FORMLESS WORLD (<i>arūpa, dhātu</i>)	Neither-perception-nor-non-perception (<i>n'eva, saññā, nāsaññ'āyatana</i>)	84,000 aeons	} FORMLESS SPHERE (<i>arūpāvacara</i>) Formless attainments (<i>arūpa samāpatti</i>)
	Nothingness (<i>ākiñcaññ'āyatana</i>)	60,000 aeons	
	Infinite consciousness (<i>viññāṇaṇc'āyatana</i>)	40,000 aeons	
	Infinite space (<i>ākāsānanc'āyatana</i>)	20,000 aeons	
FORM WORLD (<i>rūpa, dhātu</i>)	The peerless (<i>akaniṭṭhā</i>)	16,000 aeons	} PURE ABODES (<i>suddh'āvāsa</i>) Path of non-returning (<i>anāgāmi, magga</i>) Supramundane 4 th dhyana
	The clear-visioned (<i>sudassī</i>)	8,000 aeons	
	Of clear beauty (<i>sudassā</i>)	4,000 aeons	
	The serene (<i>atappā</i>)	2,000 aeons	
	The durable (<i>avihā</i>)	1,000 aeons	
	Unconscious beings (<i>asañña, satta</i>)	500 aeons	} Unconscious attainment (<i>asañña, samāpatti</i>) Ordinary 4 th dhyana
	Abundant Fruit (<i>veha-p, phala</i>)	500 aeons	
↑ <i>destroyed by wind</i>	Radiant glory (<i>subha, kiṇha</i>)	64 aeons	} 3 rd dhyana
	Boundless glory (<i>appamaṇa, subha</i>)	32 aeons	
	Limited glory (<i>paritta, subha</i>)	16 aeons	
↑ <i>destroyed by water</i>	Streaming radiance (<i>ābhassara</i>)	8 aeons	} 2 nd dhyana
	Boundless radiance (<i>appamān'ābha</i>)	4 aeons	
	Limited radiance (<i>paritt'ābha</i>)	2 aeons	
↑ <i>destroyed by fire</i>	Great Brahma (<i>mahā brahmā</i>)	1 aeon	} 1 st dhyana
	Brahma's ministers (<i>brahmā purohita</i>)	½ aeon	
	Brahma's retinue (<i>brahmā pārisajja</i>)	¼ aeon	
SENSE WORLD (<i>kāma, dhātu</i>)	Lords of other's creations (<i>paranimmīta, vasavatti</i>)	128,000 cy	} HAPPY DESTINIES (<i>sugati</i>) 10 courses of wholesome karma motivated by non-attachment, loving-kindness and wisdom THE DESCENTS (<i>apāya</i>) 10 courses of unwholesome karma motivated by greed, hate and delusion [cy = celestial years]
	Those who delight in creation (<i>nimmāna, ratī</i>)	64,000 cy	
	The contented (<i>tusita</i>)	16,000 cy	
	The Yāma gods (<i>yāma</i>)	8,000 cy	
	The thirty-three (<i>tāvatiṃsa</i>)	2,000 cy	
	The four great kings (<i>cātum, mahārājika</i>)	500 cy	
	Human beings (<i>manussa</i>)	variable	
	[Titans <i>asura, kāya</i>]	unspecified	
	Ghosts (<i>petti, visāya</i>)	unspecified	
	Animals (<i>tiracchāna, yoni</i>)	unspecified	
Hell beings (<i>niraya</i>)	unspecified		
			SENSE-SPHERES (<i>kāmāvacara</i>)

⁴ SD 1.7 (Appendix). Based on Rupert Gettin, *The Foundations of Buddhism*, 1998:116-117.

